The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1875.

Important Council with the Sioux.

An important council was held to-day between Secretary Delano and the Indian chiefs. Secretary Delano took great pains to make the Indians understand the present condition of affairs, how the Government wished to deal justly with them, how difficult it was to restrain the whites from going into the Black Hills' country, and urging upon the Indians the desirability of their consenting to make their homes in the Indian country. He also impressed the fact upon them that the Government had, in feeding and clothing them for the last two years, done what it is not under the least obligation to do. It was apparent to all those who were present, that the Indians did not receive what was said with any good feeling. Spotted Tail was the only one who made any formal reply. He said if the Indian Territory was such a good country as the Secretary said, let the white people go to it; his people were not going to it, as they were perfectly satisfied with their own country. He also said he wanted some good clothes like the Secretary. It seems that the Indians had no idea that they were to be asked to give up the Black Hills country, but thought only that they were to come here to receive lots of money and all kinds of presents that they might desire. Red Cloud privately expressed great disgust to find that every one here was poor, and he could not get any money. Unless these chiefs show more disposition to come to terms than they did to-day, there can be no treaty made with them at this time. They don't want to consummate any negotiations, but want to come on again and bring fifty or a hundred more chiefs with them.

The President Waylaid by a Female.

While President Grant was walking down Pennsylvania avenue to-day, he met two matronly-looking ladies. As they passed the President, one said, "That's him, aint it?" The other took a good look and said, "Bless my soul! Yes." While establishing the identity to their satisfaction, the distance between the President and the ladies had been increased about twenty-five yards. One of the women started after him at a gallop, crying out as she went, "Oh! Mr. President, Mr. President." The Great Father did not hear her, evidently, but she overtook him. Then she shook him by the hand, while he stood quite at a loss to know the occasion of such a public demonstration. He didn't wait long, however, for out of her pocket she pulled an envelope addressed to "U. S. Grant," recommending her for office. The President seemed embarrassed a moment, said something to her, put the letter in his pocket and walked off. The lady returned to her companion, who was waiting for her, and, judging from her remarks, she was surprised that the President didn't offer her his arm, escort her into the Treasury and set her to work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1875.

Unsatisfactory Character of the Indian Negotiations.

The positive stand taken by the Government in regard to the Black Hills country has set the mind of the savage delegation now here quite adrift. In place of holding a council with the Secretary of the Interior to-day, they had quite a talk among themselves. The interpreters state that the Indians are sullen over the plain language of the authorities, and are rather indisposed to talk. The diplomatic skill exhibited by Spotted Tail evinces unusual ability, and he is admitted to be fully the equal of those entrusted with the negotiations. It is feared that the slightest portion of the difficulties liable to grow out of this controversy, will attend the negotiations here. One of the most sanguinary of all our Indian wars is likely to follow the return of the delegation to their people.

The Assistant Attorney General's Post.

The Attorney General is overrun with applications for the post of First Assistant Attorney General. Judge Pierrepont said to-day that he had not as yet made a selection; that he wished a young man, who would fill the position for the efficient exercise of its duties, rather than for the salary it offers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1875.

Bristow Out for the Presidency.

The friends of Secretary Bristow say that that official has formally set himself forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. There is considerable skirmishing in his favor, it seems. He has accepted a number of engagements to speak in different parts of the country this summer. Amongst these is announced an engagement to participate in a dedication at Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa. Here he will meet his adroit and powerful rival, Mr. Blaine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1875.

The Third Term Letter.

The President to-day, in conversation on the subject of his letter, remarked that he presumed there would be quite a variety of constructions placed upon it, and that he expected it to be misconstrued by those who would not be satisfied with anything that he could say in this connection; but the letter meant exactly what he said and nothing more nor less. He had not been unadvised of the agitation of this matter which had been studiously fomented, and he had always entertained the views set forth in his letter, and therefore the action taken by the Pennsylvania Convention had no part in shaping those views, but he considered the present time appropriate to give them publicity. So far as the presidential office is concerned, it had no special atttraction for him. He had already given fifteen years of his life to the military and civil service of the Government, the whole period of which was one of constant and arduous labor and responsibility. He therefore looked forward to retirement with a sense of relief. But, while entertaining these views, he has not arrived at his conclusion by any impressions of the force of what has been styled the "unwritten law of the Republic." It is an open question as to the authority of any individual, or of any political body, to assume to declare what the unwritten law is. It is a thing based entirely upon usage, and now, in the particular case of the third term, for the first time in our history fairly before the people as an issue. Reiterating his expressions as to his own personal indisposition to continue in the office beyond his present term, the President said that he did not see in what respect it was contrary to the genius and the spirit of our institutions to leave the presidency to the will of the people. If a precedent against a third term was now established, to which he had no personal objection, a crisis might arise in the future, when it would prove very embarrassing.

Rumored Change in the Interior Department.

A story has been in circulation to-day, that Secretary Delano will shortly retire, and gossip now has it that ex-Representative Scofield, of Pennsylvania, will succeed him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1875.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending May 27, 1875 (Patents dated May 11th.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Cremer, Philadelphia, Stand for Stereoscopes, &c.
R. H. Watson, Philadelphia, Gas Fixture for lighting vaults.
W. C. Culbertson, Girard, Sheer-Boom.
J. Farrell, Pittsburgh, Basin Faucet.
S. G. Morrison, Williamsport, Emery Wheel.
H. F. Snyder, Williamsport, and A. Snyder, Springdale, Turn Table.
L. J. Marcy, Philadelphia, Lime Light Apparatus for magic lantern.
H. E. Marchland, Pittsburgh, Valve for steam and air brakes.
H. E. Marchland, Pittsburgh, Valve Gear for steam engines.
J. A. Rakestraw, Altoona, Plate Lifter and Toaster.
H. P. Stichter, Pottsville, Step Ladder.
W. Adamson, Philadelphia, Extracting fatty matters from tanners' scraps.
G. E. Bringman, Philadelphia, Umbrella Runner.
J. Butterworth, Philadelphia, Driving Cylinder.
H. Disston, Philadelphia, Saw Set.
T. S. Disston, Philadelphia, Saw Gummer.
W. G. Entrekin, Philadelphia, Photograph Burnisher.
T. R. Evans, Philadelphia, Boots and Shoes.
A. C. Ferris and C. E. School, Philadelphia, Kaleidorama.
J. G. Foreman, Corry, Cutting Pliers.
J. H. Gill, Philadelphia, Cartridge for firearms.
G. Storm, Philadelphia, Detachable Plate for glass molds.
J. Noland and C. Neidich, Oil City, Coffee pot and tea pot.
J. A. Perry, Oxford, Stove Implement.
T. A. Phillippi, Reading, Picture Frame Hanger.
J. K. Procter, Philadelphia, Wool-washing machine.
J. K. Proctor, Philadelphia, Wool-washing machine.
J. K. Procter and C. R. Lindsey, Philadelphia, Wool-washing machine.
J. Rehn, Philadelphia, Gas Regulator.
L. Rodenhausen, Philadelphia, Hub for Vehicle wheels.
P. Schofield, Philadelphia, Faucet.
C. C. E. Schwartz, Philadelphia, Paper Fan.
M. J. Rabelly, Beaver Falls, Devise for swedging and setting saw teeth.
G. J. Shimer, Milton, Machine for Matching Lumber.
W. P. Smith, Quakertown, Cigar Press.
Designs—J. Milne, Philadelphia, Wainscoting.
J. H. Schreiner, Philadelphia, Medal.
Trade Marks—J. J. Allen's Sons, Philadelphia, Fertilizers (two cases).
D. B. Fuller & Co., Philadelphia, Cakes, Crackers and Biscuits.
Patrick & Carter, Philadelphia, Telegraph Instruments, etc.
Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson & Co., Philadelphia, Stoves and Ranges.

OHIO.

J. N. Haines, Pomeroy, Railway Track Closer.
H. Barth, Cincinnati, Feed Gauge for Cylinder Printing Presses.
C. Fuchs, Sandusky, Clamp.
P. Neff, Gambier, Apparatus for Making Lampblack.
J. Curtis, Cincinnati, Dashboard for Carriages.
T. Hancock, Marietta, Strawcutter.
W. Himelrigh and J. Smith, Franklin township, Buckle.
C. S. S. Baron and A. D. Baron, Bellaire, Lantern.
J. H. Gabort, Athens, Hand Car.
W. H. Gilmore, Shiloh, Process of Manufacturing Cider.
T. S. Hawkins, Liberty Centre, Game Table.
V. Knecht, Cincinnati, Hand Jelly Press.
C. & P. Miller, Marietta, Shoe Stretcher.
A. J. Redway, Cincinnati, Stove Leg Fastening.
Trade Marks—Evans, Lippincott & Cunningham, Cincinnati, Hams.
Hoffenheimer Brothers, Cincinnati, Whisky.

EMANCIPATION IN PORTUGAL.

Information has been received at the Department of State, of the passage by acclamation, on the 22d of March last, of an act by the Cortes of the kingdom of Portugal, granting unconditional freedom to the remaining Portuguese slaves known as apprentices or freedmen. The act provides that one year after the promulgation of the act, the system of apprenticeship under the decree of February, 1869, shall cease, and all persons apprenticed by its provisions are declared free. The act also provides for the manner in which freedmen who have no trade or business or who cannot read or write may be subjected to tutelage by the civil authorities; but that this right of tutelage shall cease on the 28th of April, 1878. The labor of those under tutelage is declared free, and they are to be at liberty to make their own contracts subject to the revision of the proper authorities.

THE NEW ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The President has signed the commission of Thomas Simons, of New York, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States vice John Goforth.

RETIREMENT OF CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the retirement of $987,760 from the currency balance of the Treasury, the same being eighty per cent. of the additional circulation issued to banks during the present month. Until further directions, the amount of United States notes outstanding to be used as the circulating medium, shall not exceed $377,064,055.

DECORATION DAY AND THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General sent to the Postmaster at Cincinnati the following dispatch, which will apply to all localities where decoration ceremonies are observed to-morrow:

"Decoration Day is not a legal holiday so far as this Department is aware. If it is in Ohio, conduct the office as on other holidays."

THE SIOUX AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

This afternoon the Sioux Indians called at the Interior Department, where they expected to meet the President and Secretary Delano for the purpose of stating their grievances. The President was unable to be present and Secretary Delano could not attend. In the absence of the Secretary the delegations were received by Assistant Secretary Cowan. The Indians complained bitterly of the inferior quality of the clothing, food and tobacco issued them by agents. Commissioner Smith informed them that in the future they would have better rations and blankets, and they withdrew.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1875.

APPROPRIATIONS RUNNING SHORT.

Attorney General Pierrepont has issued a circular, saying that he finds the appropriation for the office nearly exhausted, and commanding general economy and retrenchment.

A general order issued from the War Department announces that the appropriation made by the last Congress for the pay, &c., of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, is $900,000 short of the sum estimated for the War Department, and the present indications are that the appropriation will prove deficient.

The Commissioner of Pensions has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, saying that, on account of the limited appropriation at his disposal, he has selected the names of nearly fifty male and female clerks whose services will be dispensed with on the 30th of June.

THE BOSTON EXPLOSION.

List of Killed and Wounded—Loss on Property $60,000—Cause of the Disaster Unknown.

BOSTON, May 27.—A thorough search was made throughout the night in the ruins of the building on Washington street. No more bodies have been discovered. The following is a record of the casualties so far as can be learned up to noon to-day:

Dead—Mrs. Lizzie Compton, James M. Frawlew, Etta Bailey, child.

Severely injured—Maurice Ackerman, John Farley, Mrs. Martha Landon.

Slightly injured—George A. Stetson, Mrs. Lizzie Bailey, John G. Mahoney, Geo. Lamb, Samuel Heywood, Mrs. Wm. A. Coffin, Henry McIntyre, Thomas Conners, Fred. H. Lerd, Thomas Carney, of Haverhill, P. J. Buckley, Mrs. Lillie E. Hersey, Saml. Farwell, Wm. Pratt, Wm. E. Gardner, Mrs. Loring Gardner, Geo. Hamlin, T. A. Gray, Jacob Valois, Lizzie Setney, Sayward D. Frazean, Mr. White.

Total—Three dead, three severely injured and twenty-two slightly injured.

Several other persons, who refused to give their names or who started for their homes subsequent to the explosion, are known to have been more or less injured. Of those who were severely injured, Ackerman is the only one that is likely to recover.

The losses by the explosion will probably not exceed $60,000. The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1875.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

The annual convention of the Board of Delegates of the American Israelities met yesterday, Judge J. P. Joachinsen presiding. The Executive Committee reported favorably on the condition of the Israelities in Palestine, the state of the Jews in Roumania and the proposition to aid the Students' Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of how best to popularize the board by extending aid to co-religionists abroad. They recommended the granting of premiums to Jewish youths of approved character and talent to assist them in a higher education. The Treasurer reported collections for Palestine and trust funds of $3,061, of which he disbursed $1,594, leaving a balance of $1,467. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. J. P. Joachinsen; Vice President, Hon. Wolf Isadore Bensuagen; Treasurer, Leopold Bamberger. An Executive Committee of four persons, and a Board of Trustees of five were also chosen.

DECORATION DAY IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The observance of Decoration Day was begun in Brooklyn by services in the afternoon at Lincoln statue, in Prospect Park. Memorial services were also held yesterday afternoon, in Calvary Cemetery (Roman Catholic), where Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Williamsburgh, pronounced an eloquent and patriotic oration. This morning various posts of the Grand Army, began to assemble at an early hour in Union Square, where they formed in procession. Lincoln statue, in Union Square, was handsomely decorated under the direction of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13. Immediately surrounding the statue is a sort of trellis work fence thickly covered with ivy. The pedestal is completely overlaid with evergreens. Two sides bear the national shield inlaid in national flowers, while others bear an inscription in letters formed of white flowers. A fence covered with flowers and evergreens was placed around the base of the pedestal, and within this were set eight vases of flowers and palms. The statue of Washington in Union Square was decorated with evergreens which were stretched in festoons from the bronze figure to the railing surrounding the pedestal. The procession began to move down Broadway at about twenty minutes past ten. It was formed in five divisions, headed by a squad of police. The Skidmore Guards (colored) turned out with full ranks and attracted much attention. They were preceded by a large drum corps and band, all colored. Wagons filled with flowers were distributed throughout the procession. The tattered battle flags, borne by many veteran companies, were frequently applauded along the route, which was thickly lined with spectators. In general the features of the parade did not differ essentially from those of former years. The chimes of Grace and Trinity churches were rung as the procession passed. The monuments of General Richard Montgomery, at St. Paul's church, and General Kearney, at Trinity, were decorated during the march down Broadway. The line of march was to South ferry, whence the posts of the Grand Army crossed to Brooklyn to decorate the graves of soldiers in the various cemeteries.

Sixteen of the miners engaged in driving away workmen from the Wanamie and Sugar Notch mines in Luzerne county, were arrested yesterday and held in $1,000 bail each.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Church at South Holyoke, Massachusetts, Takes Fire During Service.

SIXTY-SIX PERSONS BURNED AND TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

MANY OTHERS FATALLY INJURED.

Names of the Victims—Painfully Vivid Account of the Holocaust—Scenes of Suffering, Heroism and Brutality.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 27.—One of the most terrible disasters in the history of Massachusetts occurred to-night, in the burning of the French Catholic church at South Holyoke, during the evening service, involving the death of sixty-six men, women and children. The exercises had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle and, the wall being low and the flames streaming up the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about seven hundred people. Those in the body of the church escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery, human beings were packed in a dense mass, struggling to reach the floor. As the flames rushed toward them, many leaped to the floor beneath and were trampled to death. The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful while it lasted, for the whole was over in twenty minutes. Besides sixty-six dead, there are enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss of life up to seventy-five.

The recognized dead, up to this hour, are as follows: Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Victor Norin, Mrs. Calixte Larivie, Mrs. Lavina, Mr. Desperdins, wife and four children, Isaac Morin, Fabier Noreau, Miss Ida LaFrance, Justin Brissau, Alphonsine Moran, Mary Daucette, Etta Meneuer, the daughters of Augustus Coache and Alzene Naoton.

Badly burned—Mrs. Theophile Blanchard, Mrs. Burdeaux, Mrs. Dupont, Hermine Laporte, Henrietta Timineur, Calixte Dufresne. Slightly burned—Louise Puquette, Louise Terriere.

Wounded—Rosalie Davian and Pascal Paquette's family. There are one dead and two dying in the family of Francis Derey. There are four slightly burned and one missing. The priest's house, which joins the church on the rear, was also burned. The bodies were taken to Peter Movatt's Main street store and the Park street school house for temporary deposit. An inquests will be held to-morrow.

The exercises had nearly closed when the flame from a candle caught the drapery around the statue of the Virgin Mary, streamed up and caught the building. Immediately a panic ensued, and the people rushed for the doors. There is but one entrance to the gallery, and that from the front. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were packed in a solid mass, struggling to clear themselves as the flames rushed in that direction, and this soon became blocked rendering exit impossible. Many jumped over the sides of the galleries on to the crowd beneath, and were trampled on and killed. The priest's residence joins the church on the rear, and many escaped through an entrance leading to the house back of the altar. The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless. The screams of the living and the moans of the dying made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor, who worked most heroically and was personally instrumental in saving many lives.

One family of four were in the church and all killed. Many were pulled out by the arms and feet so badly burned that they lived but a few hours, the flesh peeling off on being touched. Some were taken out with scarcely any flesh remaining on their bones. The Sisters of Mercy from the convent were soon on hand, caring for the wounded and holding services over the dying. Father Dufresne also held services. His mother was among those terribly burned. Father Dufresne lost almost everything in his residence, so rapidly was the building consumed.

The large wooden tenement block of Joseph Prew, near the burned church, was thrown open for the reception of the dead and wounded, and several deaths occurred in the building during the night. Several were also taken to the New York Mills' boarding house, and physicians gave the wounded the best of medical care. Those who were too badly burned to recover were put under the effects of morphine and passed away without a struggle. While the exercises were being held over the dying, the most intense quiet prevailed and the rough laborers knelt upon the floor with uncovered heads, but about the morgue and in the streets the wailing of the multitude was pitiful to hear.

Among the persons in a dying condition, are Mary Lachance, Mrs. Bridge (the mother of seven children, one of whom is missing and probably among the dead), Bazanth Briggs, Sophia Hibbert, Annie Lapointe and Lacosta Elidor. Charles Comme is burned badly, but will recover, as will probably the brother of father Dufresne, and it is estimated that twenty or thirty were taken to other houses, some of whom must die.

Later.—The following were also seriously burned: Mary Goding, Mary and Lucy Hicks, Louisa Brown (a young chapel girl), Victoria Brison, Louisa Torrier, Lizzie Mercies and Lena Blair. A large majority of these must die. One girl was terribly burned, and was moved to the House of Providence. One girl escaped from the gallery by jumping to the back of a man, who carried her out, while her sister, who was with her, was burned. Several members of one of the hose companies were playing ball near the church when the fire broke out, and the Relief steamer was out for practice, so that the fire department was promptly on the spot.

The scenes at the doors are described as terrible. They were blocked with struggling people, seeking exit. Outside people cleared the way several times, but as often it would become blocked up again. Windows were broken open and several escaped in that way. The last to get out of the church was said to be a man with his wife and little girl. The father took up his daughter and rushed with her to a place of safety. Louis Langlars, of the Riverside Mill, went in to render assistance, when a little girl came tumbling down before the door, under the feet of the throng. Though he burned his hands sadly in doing it, he was able to pull her out but little injured. A young woman beat out one of the window frames and jumped to the ground safely. An old woman of sixty went to the same opening and, hesitating to jump, she was pulled inside by the hair by a brutal fellow. He jumped clear, and she fell and was seriously injured. Of a family of five, four got out alive, one little girl of twelve years being burned. She was tearfully sought by her little brother, and at last discovered dead. John Lynch, a mason, finding the people pressed in at the bottom of the church door, pulled many down who were on top, thus saving a dozen lives.

Ex-Constable Casey describes the scene as he saw it with a glass from the top of the Hutchings House block. The whole affair was over in fifteen minutes. He could plainly see, through the blazing rafters and frame, the poor people running about. Large black spots could be seen in the flames, and half a minute later these spots went out in a brilliant light, which was succeeded by a dark flame.

Lewis Roberts, who, with his family of four children, was in the gallery, saved his three daughters by forcing them out of the door, but his boy, a bright lad of eleven, perished in the flames. Many people were badly injured by jumping from the gallery windows. Annie Hibbert and a child six years of age escaped from the building after their clothing had become ignited, and many persons had their limbs broken in attempting to escape.

SPRINGFIELD, May 28.—Intense excitement prevailed last night in Holyoke, centering opposite the church at which the disastrous fire occurred, and at various points to which the sufferers were carried. Wild efforts were made by the people to rush pell-mell into the burning building to rescue friends, and it was with difficulty they were kept back. This was particularly the case with the parents, who had, on the first impulse, rushed from the church to save their own lives, but remembering that they had left their children behind to perish, returned impetuously. Actual personal violence had to be used in several cases to keep the men back. All about the streets men, women and children were wailing piteously and inquiring if their friends had been saved.

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

One woman was positive her husband had perished, and could only be quieted by the assurance from a friend that he had been walking with him. One of the most touching cases was that of two little girls about twelve years of age, who rushed for the entrance of the building while the fire was at its height, thinking to find their father and mother who were within. They could only be restrained by an officer who took them in his arms.

It is a disputed question whether both the front doors were available for escape. There are those who state positively that one of them was closed, and that it was impossible to open it on account of the crush. One man went to the closed door and, flourishing a club, threatened violence to any one who came near, in order to get the crowd away; but without success. Others state as positively that both doors were open. All the occupants of the galleries rushed to the east door and, falling upon one another, choked up the door way with their bodies, piled in all ways seven or eight deep. Here most of the lives were lost from this mass. Chief Mullin rescued one young woman after having taken off two dead bodies from above her. The Chief and others had their clothes almost burned from them and were badly burned about the hands. In the rear of the church was the priest's residence, which was also destroyed. The walls were pulled down after the fire was nearly put out.

DETAILS OF THE DESTRUCTION.

One woman jumped from the highest window down upon the front steps, breaking her arm. A man with two children in his arms, jumped from a window and escaped. One poor woman, enveloped in flames, shrieked out "For God sake, save me," and she was dragged out.

Some of the poor creatures fell fainting on the long flight of wooden stairs leading down to the street, and few were able to walk. By this time the entire fire department had arrived, and worked with such energy and will that when the fire was extinguished, the charred wooden walls of the structure were standing, and were pulled down by the hook and ladder men in order that search for the bodies might be made. Only a very few moments comparatively elasped after water struck the building before the fire was out, but the destruction to life during that brief period was terrible.

Hundreds of men went to the wreck as soon as opportunity offered to search for the bodies, and a force of police was organized to keep back the large crowd which had gathered. A greater number of the bodies were found burned in the fatal entry way, some of them to a crisp. The body of one woman was found in the seat she had occupied. Her clothing was entirely burned off. A woman, weighing 180 pounds, was dragged screaming from the mass. She was carried a short distance from the church and placed on the grass, while the flesh actually pealed off her back, and in a moment she fell over dead. The scenes last night and to-day in the school house basement, where the bodies were carried, were heartrending in the extreme. In some instances the features were distorted as though extreme agony had been suffered before death, but many looked calm as though smothered; all were blackened with smoke and some were burned beyond possibility of identification, nothing remaining but the trunk. The coroner's jury was summoned to-day, but the excitement continues so intense that it was judged best not to attempt the taking of evidence, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday.

HEROES OF THE OCCASION.

The hero of the disaster was John Lynch, a brave fireman, who was first to respond to the alarm. He describes the scene when he reached the burning church as appalling. They were wedged tight and almost immovable in the doorways, and it was a dense mass of humanity from six to eight feet in height, none of them being able to stand upright from the terrible pressure of the crowd behind. Without a moment's pause to consider their danger, Lynch and Chief Engineer Mullin rushed into the flames, spurred on by piteous cries of "For God's sake, come and help us!" and began pulling out bodies. A moment later and a well directed hydrant stream from the Mt. Holyoke hose struck the brave rescuers and undoubtedly saved their lives, while upon and over them a sheet of fire rolled like a wave, streaming far out into the open air.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

Bodies of fifty persons burned to death at Holyoke, last night, have been identified, in addition to those of fifteen or twenty who were at once removed to their homes by their friends. Nearly seventy have died, and some forty more are more or less burned, or otherwise injured. The latest dispatch to the *Republican* from Holyoke, says: "It is not quite certain that all the dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. In the haste to get as many as possible from the building before it fell, several were taken but a short distance, and it is possible a few more may be taken from the debris."

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The church society was established about seven years ago, and Father Dufresne had been the only pastor. The parish included all the French Catholics of the city, whose number is estimated at from two thousand to twenty-five hundred persons. The church was erected in 1870, entirely of pine, and was about one hundred feet by sixty, two stories, with galleries on the sides and north end, about twenty-five feet wide. There were two doors in the north end and vestibule from which two doors opened into the body of the church. The galleries opened into the vestibule. At the rear end was another door by which a few persons escaped immediate death, upon the breaking out of the flames.

CRAZED BY GRIEF.

Louis Desgerdin, aged fifty-four years, whose wife and daughter were both burned to death, became insane to-day from grief, and cried continually in an agonizing tone, "O, my Julie! my Julie!" Some people were taken out alive who were under the others who were dead, and owed to this fact their own salvation.

PROTRACTED SUFFERING—TWO LOVERS DIE TOGETHER.

One of the most protracted cases of suffering was that of Mary Desjardin who, burned past all recognition and blind, somehow found her way to the hill north of the church and wandered around there about twenty minutes before she was found and taken to her home, where she died about eleven o'clock this morning, having lingered fifteen hours in fearful agony. The fate of Aminanie Menier and her lover was a touching event of the fire. She was the organist for the evening in the absence of the regular one, and was cut off from escape when the church was burned. Her lover escaped, but finding that she was still within, turned to rescue her, was overcome with the flames, and perished with her.

THE EXACT LOSS OF LIFE.

The latest revised figures concerning the losses by the Holyoke disaster are as follows: Dead 71, fatally burned 22, otherwise burned and wounded 27; of the 71 dead, 55 were females and 16 males.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 29.—The funeral of forty-eight victims of the disaster at Holyoke took place this morning, in the basement of the new Catholic church. An immense crowd was in attendance. The coffins were placed on a dais in the center of the room, and, after some thirty-five coffins had been thus arranged, the platform gave way, causing a momentary panic. One woman shrieked and fainted and had to be carried out. The excitement, however, soon subsided. Funeral orations were pronounced by Rev. Fathers Primeau, of Worcester, and Gagnier, of this city. A procession more than a mile long followed the remains to the French Catholic Cemetery at South Hadley Falls.

THE INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Spicy Letter from Prof. Marsh—He Does Not Take Back any of His Statements.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Prof. O. C. Marsh, in a communication to the *Evening Post*, complains of the great injustice to him in a Washington dispatch of the 22d inst., saying that he had expressed great sorrow for having unwittingly caused criticism of the Indian management which he considers generally good, and that he had not seen Indian supplies in bulk, but based his complaints on samples shown him by Red Cloud. The Professor adds it would be difficult to condense a greater number of misstatements in the same space that this paragraph contains. He says: "When it was written I had been at the Interior Department only twice, and then mainly to correct misrepresentations similar to the above. I had expressed no sorrow whatever of having caused criticism of Indian management, but only regret that I had not done so years before. I do not consider the Indian management generally good but on the whole thoroughly bad. I did not acknowledge to the Commissioner that I based my complaints merely on samples which Red Cloud showed me, but I have an abundance of other evidence of fraud practiced on Red Cloud and his tribe that I stand ready to give before any proper tribunal. I do not consider your correspondent at all responsible for the errors in the dispatch, as he only repeated one of the many items sent out by the Indian ring to weaken the force of the facts I laid before the President and the Board of Indian Commissioners."

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Arrest of Bond Forgers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Pinkerton agency arrested to-day James H. Gaw, W. Stevenson and Peter Burns, charged, in connection with Robert H. Wishart (who is reported to be in custody in New York) with having been implicated in the forgery of bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which were traced to Geo. F. Hilt, whose arrest in connection with the Safeguard Insurance trouble took place in November last. The parties were held in $25,000 bail. A woman is also under arrest for dealing in forged and stolen bonds, three $1,000 bonds, in the name of Mr. Oettinger, of Raleigh, N. C., being found in her possession.

Murder in Covington, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Charles Albrecht, a saloon keeper in Covington, Ky., was killed to-night by Thomas Derr, with whom he had previously quarreled. Derr was drunk, forced his way into Albrecht's saloon, was struck with a club and then plunged a knife into Albrecht's breast.

GENERAL BRISTOW'S ORATION

At Louisville on Decoration Day.

Lessons of the War for both North and South.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—The following is the oration of Secretary Bristow at Cave Hill Cemetery to-day, on the occasion of decorating the graves of deceased soldiers:

Perhaps nothing more distinctly marks the degree of civilization attained by a country or community than tender regard for the memory of its dead. The monuments erected, the flowers planted by living hands in the resting places of the dead, testify to the virtues of the living. The splendid cemeteries of great cities and the modest graveyards of villages and neighborhoods betoken the existence of a sentiment alike creditable to each. Our own beautiful Cave Hill wherein we meet to-day, with its green sward, its trees and flowers, its marble monuments bearing names familiar to us all, tell us the the people of Louisville cherish the memory of departed friends. But our solemn and tender feeling for the dead is here exalted by the generous spirit of patriotism inspired by recollections which the ceremonies of this day must revive. We are assembled to celebrate the valor and virtue of men who died to preserve the blessings of personal liberty and free government to us and our posterity. The memory of their heroic endurance and daring courage should live in the hearts of succeeding generations so long as the principles for which they fought and died shall survive and be valued among men. Occasions like this must ever be full of interest to those who love their country and desire the perpetuation of its free institutions. With mingled feelings of sadness and joy we come to decorate with fresh flowers; emblematic of our affection, the graves of soldiers who gave their lives in defense of that Union which was preserved by the valor of themselves and their comrades. Nor are we alone in the performance of this sacred and patriotic duty. In all parts of the country this day is devoted to the commemoration of the patriotism and courage of those who fell in a struggle which the world can never forget. Although ten years have passed since the conflict, it is even now too soon to know and appreciate to their fullest extent its beneficial results or its influence upon the destiny of a great people. For the purpose and duty of the day, it is enough to know that they who sleep beneath this sod battled and died for a country which still survives to shed its blessings upon us. By the united efforts of themselves and their surviving comrades, the Government for which they went forth to battle has not only been saved from overthrow, but its foundations made deeper and broader. The fundamental idea upon which the great founders builded has been carried to its logical result. The political axiom of our fathers, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," has found a fuller illustration and a broader application. This immortal declaration is no longer limited by ideal boundaries, but reaches forth to every man, of whatever race or color, who breathes the air or treads the soil of the Union. The universality of its application is now plainly declared in our written Constitution, and our national emblem floats over none who are not entitled to its equal protection.

Looking back to the beginning of the struggle and calling to mind the declared purposes with which the Government entered upon it, the results achieved may well excite the special wonder of the civilized world. At first engaging in a war of self-defense, the Government undertook to repossess its own property and to assert its rightful authority in disputed places. It was regarded by most persons as little more than a trial of strength of free government. For a time the battle was uncertain; to many the issue seemed doubtful; despondency hovered over the land, and gloomy forebodings filled the hearts of patriots. Political intrigue and the clashing of personal ambitions well-nigh destroyed at least one of our greatest armies, but amid the reverses in arms and the wrangling of politicians, the valor of the soldiery never faltered and, in His own good time, God raised up for us great military leaders who were equal to the emergency and who, having no political ends to subserve and no selfish ambition to gratify, led our gallant armies to final victory. Meanwhile the delays and postponements resulting from the causes referred to, had furnished time and opportunity for thoughtful consideration of the questions underlying the conflict. The man who then stood at the helm of State, by the choice of the people, and who, by the Constitution, was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, had declared in 1858, with scarcely less than prophetic vision, that this Government could not endure patiently half slave and half free. As the struggle progressed, the truth of this announcement forced itself on the people. The men of the South, who warred against the authority of the Government, had avowed their purpose to build a separate Government, with slavery for its corner-stone. The irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery had now begun in earnest, and the people of the adhering States, at first reluctantly, but at last firmly, resolved that slavery and the Rebellion should perish together, and to-day they sleep in a common grave.

He who fails to see in all this the hand of an all-wise Providence, is but a dull reader of events; and who in all this broad land will now avow a desire for a different result? Speaking upon the soil of one of the late slave States, I but declare a truth which will not be controverted or questioned by any considerable number of intelligent persons, when I assert that the great blight has been removed from the South by the abolition of slavery. It requires no prophet to foretell that, sooner or later, the South must enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity under the influence of free institutions. Her resources, which are practically boundless, her fertile soil, her rich mineral deposits, her propitious climate, all point to future wealth and power. Free labor must and will develop these, as it has already done in the less favored regions of the North. The causes which have operated since the close of the civil war to retard the onward movement and check the prosperity of the South, might be easily traced, but this is not a suitable occasion to dicuss them. If I am asked, When will this predicted prosperity be realized? my answer is: When the passions and prejudices engendered by the strife shall have entirely subsided; when the inalienable right of every man to equal freedom with every other man is fully recognized by society; when the laborer is not only fully recognized in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but ample provision is made for the education of his children; and when it becomes known and accepted that wealth and intellectual improvement come from only individual industry and effort, and not from the pursuit of what we call politics. Then, and not till then, will the South have entered upon the full realization of the benefits which must eventually flow from the change. No political economist will deny that educated labor brings greater rewards, both to the employer and the employed. Hence, considerations of self-interest, to say nothing of duty, require of us the education of all the people.

In view, then, of what has been already achieved and of what remains to be surely realized hereafter as the results of the war which peopled the graves that lie before us, have we not great occasion to pour out the gratitude of our hearts with the flowers now strewn on this consecrated spot? The ceremonies of to-day tend to keep alive the sentiments of patriotism in the hearts of the survivors of those whose virtues we commemorate. The very performance of this duty of affection toward the dead has its reflex influence upon the living. Here we are reminded that the strength of the Government under which we live is in the loyalty and virtue of its people; that the citizens are the country and the country is what the people make it. This is the key that opens the secret of the strength of a Republican government, which leans upon the people and not the people upon it. The whole story of the patriotism and sacrifices of the men who died in defense of the Union was told by Mr. Lincoln when he declared, on the field of Gettysburg, that they gave their lives "that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth." A nobler sentiment, in fitter words, was never uttered. These ceremonies are conducted in no spirit of boastful exultation over the men who fell on the other side, or their surviving comrades. The graves throughout the South, in which sleep thousands who arrayed themselves against the Government, testify to their courage and soldierly bearing. Their bravery and endurance were illustrated on many well-contested fields. It is impossible to doubt that the masses among them fought for what they believed to be the right, and, however they may have been misled by false theories of government or deluded by the artful teachings of cunning and ambitious leaders, we cannot fail to recognize their valor or the tenacity and fidelity with which they adhered to the cause in which they had enlisted, so long as the conflict continued. If our own great President could declare, in the midst of the strife, that it was prosecuted on our part "with malice toward none, but with charity for all," how much more ready should we be to bury the animosity that belongs to the past and concede to the men who fought against us the qualities illustrated by their courage and devotion to the cause espoused by them. Who that bears in his bosom the heart of an American citizen, can fail to recall with proud satisfaction the many acts of kindness and liberality of our military leaders toward a fallen foe? No incident of the war will bear a more conspicious place in history than that which occured at the crowning victory, at Appomatox, where our greatest military chieftain accorded to the conquered army of the Rebellion terms of surrender which were both just and generous. For his superb magnanimity, for his steadfast and unselfish patriotism, no less than for his splendid achievements in the field, the people have twice called him to preside over a reunited country; and, despite his political enemies and personal malice—harmless against such as he—history will accord him the highest rank as a leader.

The two grand results of the war, which more than compensate the country for all its sad bereavements and vast expenditure and waste of money and property, are the extinction of slavery and the recognized indissolubility of our National Union; and the time is not far distant when these will be accepted and admitted as blessings by the people of every section. The men of the South will sooner or later admit that success in what they undertook would have been a grievous misfortune, even to themselves. What they may think of their action in the past, is of little moment so far as it can affect the present and future interests of the country. What we have a right to expect and insist upon, is practical loyalty in the future to the country and a cheerful obedience to its Constitution and laws. Mere historical and sentimental loyalty is of far less consequence. We ask no sacrifice of conviction, no humiliation of soldierly pride. While insisting on and enforcing every principle resulting from the victory, we may look with indulgence, if not with indifference, on the apologies and defenses that will certainly, through all time, be put forth by the descendants of the men who fought on the side of the Rebellion, and agree to differ with them on what is rapidly becoming a mere chronicle of record and of theory.

The history of the world furnishes examples from which we may learn lessons of wisdom in this respect. The past struggles in our mother country illustrate what I mean. The great leaders on each side of the civil war of the seventeenth century—Hampden, Pym and Cromwell, Falkland, Hyne and Ormand—have full justice done them by all competent historians, and their virtues and talents are the common heritage of the English people; and the historians of those times are equally loyal to the British Constitution of to-day, whether they take the side of the Cavaliers or espouse the cause of the Roundheads. Nay, more! In the next generation after the termination of that bitter and bloody struggle, the immediate descendants of the men whom I have mentioned, and who probably could not have discussed the question of the arrest of the five members of the Grand Remonstrance without crossing swords, united in driving James the Second from the throne and establishing that combination of freedom and order which has given England her greatest prosperity. The Scottish rebellion in favor of the house of Stuart, in the last century, is a still more striking illustration of how men may have totally different and irreconcilable views on historical issues, and yet be practically and earnestly loyal to the present and future of a common country. As a writer of history and historical romance, Sir Walter Scott was an intense Jacobite and a bitter opponent of the house of Hanover; and yet, in spite of his historical theories, he was an enthusiastic loyalist toward George the Third and George the Fourth. No part of the British Isles was more loyal than Scotland, and yet I undertake to say that to-day, in no part of the civilized world, could there be aroused more bitter discussions and controversies over the struggles in which that people have been engaged. May we not then look forward with assured confidence to the time in the near future when all intelligent men, North and South, will not only accept the results of the late conflict, but will recognize the blessings that follow from it and admit that any other issue would have been an irreparable calamity to both sections of the country? While we must differ from those who sought to dissolve the Union, and look from a different standpoint upon the history of the struggle that ensued, we may safely concede to them the right to hold such opinions as they like in respect of the past, and claim from them only a a cheerful and hearty loyalty to the present and future. And why should this not be so? Are we not bound together by ties of consanguinity and community of material interest? Whatever promotes discord or weakens our common government, threatens danger and disaster to all alike; and whatever gives strength and perpetuity to our free institutions, promises blessings to the people in every part of the country and to their posterity. God speed the time when the men of the North and South shall vie with each other in efforts to rebuild the waste places, to promote the general welfare and to advance, by all proper means, the greatness and prosperity of our common country!

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN CALLED ON FOR ITS CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, May 31.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Russell asked that the correspondence between Great Britain and the Continental powers, arising out of the recent war alarm, be laid before the House.

The Earl of Derby replied that he sympathized with the curiosity of those who had watched the course of foreign affairs during the last few weeks. The government desired to conceal nothing it had done, but it would be impossible to give a fair account without largely using confidential communications relating to the policy and opinions of other governments, who would object to such disclosure. The publication of these communications would prevent English diplomatists from receiving information in the future, and to submit a mutilated correspondence might mislead the House. The causes of dispute were liable to recur; therefore it was not desirable, in the interests of peace, to give publicity to the details of the controversy. Lord Derby then proceeded to state that persons highest in authority in Berlin of late openly declared that the French army had become a source of danger to Germany, because its magnitude showed a determination on the part of France to renew war; that Germany, in self-defense, might feel impelled to strike the first blow to secure peace, and that it was necessary that the French army should be considerably reduced. This language, repeated by the German representatives here and elsewhere, created extreme uneasiness in France. The French Government immediately disclaimed all warlike intentions. Lord Derby said he accepted this declaration as entirely sincere. He believed no statesman in France contemplated a renewal of war. France, after her humiliations, naturally desired to have an army which would give her the influence to which she considered herself entitled. One of the difficulties was that the French were unable to conceive that the German apprehensions were genuine. They regarded the representations made by Germany as a pretext for a fresh war. It seemed to Her Majesty's Government that there was a mutual misunderstanding which might lead to grave consequences, for Germany's next step might have been a formal request for France to discontinue her armament, while France, on the other hand, would probably hasten it and thereby confirm the suspicions of Germany. The existence of this mutual distrust afforded a good opportunity to offer the friendly offices of England. The Russian Government saw things in the same light, and the visit of the Emperor Alexander to Berlin supplied the means of supporting England's representations. Lord Derby concluded by declaring that England had done her duty without sacrifices past, present, or prospective. She had entered into no engagements and had made no pledges, but her policy of non-intervention did not mean isolation or indifference to the peace of Europe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE SETTLED.

LONDON, May 31.—The House of Commons to-night resumed consideration of the question of privilege. The motion offered by the Marquis of Hartington, May 4th, was taken up. It was to the effect that the House should not entertain any complaint with respect to the publication of its proceedings, except in cases of wilful misrepresentation or when publication is prohibited, and that strangers shall not be obliged to withdraw unless they are disorderly, or by special direction of the House. This motion was negatived. Mr. Disraeli then moved that if attention is called by any member to the presence of strangers, the House shall decide by a division whether they withdraw; furthermore, that the Speaker be empowered to order their withdrawal whenever he sees fit. Mr. Disraeli's motion was unanimously adopted.

HEAVY IRON FAILURES.

LONDON, June 1, 5:30 A. M.—The Aberdare Iron Company has failed, with liabilities of £750,000. Their nominal assets are estimated at £980,000. This sum is the total valuation of their works, together with those of the Plymouth Iron Company, which is one concern with the Aberdare Co. This failure involves Sanderson & Co., bill brokers, and Gilead A. Smith. Their liabilities are placed at £600,000, for the greater part of which their creditors hold securities of James Dawborn. The latter's liabilities are estimated at £34,000, and assets at £25,000. The *Times* comments on the failure of the iron companies and Sanderson & Co., as follows: "We regret very much to record a double failure which will probably produce results similar to those which followed the collapse of Overend, Gurney & Co. It is said that the Sandersons are involved with iron companies to the extent of £800,000, and that their aggregate liabilities will amount to several millions sterling."

THE THIRD TERM.

Our State Convention Attracts the President's Attention.

ENIGMATICAL LETTER TO GENERAL HARRY WHITE.

He Would Not, But He Could—He Might Not, Yet He May.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—President Grant has written the following letter to Gen. Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.

Dear Sir—A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of "Cæsarism" and "The Third Term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State of Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union, having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak.

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice.

Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by an unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding (though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism), that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the "third term." I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution—a shape in which all political parties can participate—fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolutions, further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, etc. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election, or even nomination.

To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the Convention over which you presided, for the harmony which prevailed and for the excellent ticket put in the field and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. HARRY WHITE,
President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

THE "REPUBLICAN" EXPLAINS HIS MATTER.

The *National Republican* will to-morrow print an authoritative explanation of the President's letter, from which the following extracts are taken: "The proper time has arrived; an acknowledged authority has spoken regarding the third term question, and President Grant has written the most important letter of his public career, declaring that he is not a candidate for renomination. It will be read with more interest and deeper concern by the American people than any political document ever written. The firm and dignified explanation of his silence regarding this matter will not surprise those who understand the character of a man who has habituated himself, and whose experience had taught him, to rely upon his own methods, and whose greatest successes have been won as the result of quiet independence of thought and discreet self-dependence. Otherwise the letter is uniquely characteristic and remarkable for the absence of clap-trap and the ordinary rhetorical subterfuges of politicians. Even the argument that the people alone are all-powerful in the selection of their officials and that no constitutional prohibition exists to prevent them from electing a President for a third term, is concisely put in such array as to show that it has no personal application, but is used as an answer to the slanders of his enemies. To his mind it appears that no man can control his own political future, except to destroy it, and no one man, however powerful, can dictate his own personal advancement either to his party or to the country at large. He admits, however, what every loyal man has often felt, that emergencies might arise which would render it imperatively necessary that a President should be re-elected for a third term. While contemplating the condition of affairs which would have existed if President Lincoln had lived and the war had lasted until the end of his second term, no one will deny the soundness of this deduction. But he adds, very pointedly, that such emergencies are not now probable. In this he simply defends the rights of the people, by showing their power to thwart the schemes of ambitious men and their authority to select their own rulers in accordance with constitutional limits. There may be those who will maliciously construe this defense to mean something more than a plain interpretation of the words used will indicate, but he can afford, under the circumstances, to suffer further misrepresentation. In fact he expects it as the natural result of the disappointment which the latter will give to one class of his enemies and the exaltation of another class, who will boast that he has been forced by them to speak against the inclination of his own heart."

MEMPHIS.

Decoration of Union Soldiers' Graves—Significant Participation of Confederate Soldiers.

MEMPHIS, May 31.—The graves of Union soldiers at the National Cemetery were decorated this afternoon. About four thousand people were in attendence, more than half of whom were ex-Confederates. The was no parade beyond the appearance of the Chickasaw Guards and Irish Volunteers of the State Guards, in full uniform, who stacked their guns near the stand, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, magnolia blossoms and evergreens. Prominent in the front was a large cross composed of rare flowers, presented by a number of ex-Confederates. The assembly was called to order by Judge Irving Halsey, who introduced Hon. Hosea Townsend, the orator of the day, who made an eloquent and appropriate address, referring to the presence of the ex-Confederates, and was followed by Colonel Trumbull, an ex-Federal with an original poem. Then General Pillow made a brief and appropriate reply. Among the prominent ex-Confederates, were Generals Forrest, Pillow and A. J. Vaughan, and ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, and a large number of regimental commanders. The courts of the city were adjourned in observance of the day, and most of the judicial officers attended the ceremonies. Everything passed off nicely and without an accident to mar the era of good feeling which the ceremonies of last Monday and to-day have produced; and they will be long remembered by those who participated in doing honor to the dead of both armies. One feature of the day was the small number of colored people in attendance, as compared with similar occasions, which is perhaps due to the fact that the Committee of Arrangements decided last week to have no general parade.

BARTON KEY.

The Sickles Tragedy—A New Edition of an Old Romance.

While out for a walk a few days ago, a small, unpretentious brick house in the north part of the city, and within sight of many fashionable residences, was pointed out to me by my companion as the rendezvous which Barton Key engaged for his meetings with the beautiful and unfortunate Mrs. Sickles. The house is only two stories high, with a gallery running the entire side of the house. Windows front the street, as the entrance is beneath the porch on the side. "I can tell you everything about that tragic affair, said my friend, "because Barton Key was a cousin of ours, and Mrs. Sickles an intimate friend and sociable neighbor. Barton Key—although a relative—never crossed the threshold of our house, as my father and brothers knew too much of his private career to introduce him into their home circle. He was the son of Key who wrote the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and was a handsome fellow, tall and fine-formed, with rich, dark skin, and unfathomable depths to his lustrous black eyes."

CRUEL AS THE GRAVE.

An incident in his early life is a keynote to every after occurrence. He had an intimate friend in the army, now living (and who will recognize the sad truthfulness of this tale), who was engaged to a most beautiful girl, the pride and idol of his *fiance*, and the general admiration of all that knew her. To her personal loveliness she added a thousand nameless charms, which captured the ever-roving fancy of Barton Key, and added him to her list of lovers, although he was subtile enough to know his affection was doomed to receive no return, and that his bosom friend was the successful suitor. Imperative army orders sent the friend far away, and he entreated Key with his farewell breath to look after his sweetheart, and to see that she wanted nothing during his involuntary absence.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Key obeyed his friend beyond the letter; for more delicate attentions were never before received by any woman, and, as he succeeded in intercepting letters between the lovers, he soon added the mission of comforter to his other duties. By adroitness and address he made each believe the other faithless, and when the seeds of distrust were most thoroughly sown, and the feeling of pique and resentment crushed the first throbs of sorrow and agony, he pressed his suit, and won an unloving and indifferent bride to his arms. His efforts to kindle one spark of interest or enthusiasm in the breast of his wife proving unsuccessful, in a fit of rage and disappointment he told her he had been the medium which had sown discord between herself and her only lover, that he had destroyed their mutual correspondence, and she had been fool enough to believe all that had been told her. From the time of this disclosure the beautiful woman grew whiter and more lily-like, until one day she folded her slender hands and closed her tired eyes and awoke in that heaven where the weary are at rest.

SPURRED ON TO DESPERATE DEEDS.

After the death of his wife, Key seemed to embark on a career of utter recklessness, pursuing women with only a desire for their ultimate ruin. The melting dark eyes and prettily moulded figure of the *petite* Mrs. Sickles caught the restless eye of the libertine, and he resolved on her destruction. He met her constantly; if she was walking he joined her; if she rode he would stop the carriage and seat himself by her side, with the confident effrontery of a man who knows his company is agreeable to ladies. Mrs. Sickles was young, beautiful and not unmoved by the fascinations of the man who constantly sought her company, and made her believe that she alone embodied all the excellencies and perfections of her sex. She did not for one moment contemplate anything but an innocent termination to this very open flirtation. But "people," the ever wide-awake "people," with more eyes than Cerberus, began to put their heads together, and

WHISPERINGS NOT LOUD, BUT DEEP

commenced to agitate the air.

General Sickles lived in the old house on the south side of Lafayette Square, and across the park—which was then hardly more than a grass plot, with a few varieties of trees and shrubs here and there—stood a large double red brick house, used for a gentlemen's club, and afterwards occupied by Secretary Seward. Key had his rooms at the club, and from its doors his usual custom was to stroll over to Sickles' for a morning call, which was sometimes prolonged until after lunch. At one of these lunches, when General Sickles was absent, the wine which Mrs. Sickles drank was drugged, so it is said, and of what followed that fatal meal the poor woman was never cognizant: but certain it is that Key held that event as a rod of terror above her stricken soul, and with it scourged her to the commission of deeds darker than that of the Egyptian plague. She became a mere resistless tool in the hands of this accomplished villain, and day after day this fiend would sit up in the Park, opera-glass in hand, and watch the windows of that fateful mansion, until the unhappy mistress would make her appearance and signal with her handkerchief that she knew he was waiting for her; and very soon afterwards a veiled lady would be seen wending her way towards the little gray house in the northern part of the city.

VENGEANCE IS MINE.

At last the husband was aroused, and he saw as one from whose eyes the scales had fallen. He confronted his wife, and she confessed to him the whole tale, from its unhappy beginning to the criminal end, and bade him watch for the appearance of Key and his signals. The enraged husband waited only long enough for the approach of his enemy, when, seizing his hat and revolver, he rushed into the bright sunshine of a pleasant afternoon, through the park, filled with pleasure strollers, and fired shot after shot at Key, who, terrified, ran toward the club house, but fell, bleeding from numerous wounds, at the foot of an oak tree near the sidewalk. The miserable man was picked up and carried into the club house, where he shortly afterward died, and went to make such peace as was possible with his God. The tree against which the murdered man fell was literally chipped to pieces by the crowds of relic-hunters who flocked to the city after the tragedy, and who, years afterward, visited the various points of interest connected with this *cause celebre*.

Sickles was confined in the old prison, near the City Hall, where his little daughter, then about five years old, a sensitive little creature, with long golden ringlets and large thoughtful eyes, was daily brought until the agony of visiting her father in his imprisonment was so great that it was decided not to take her there again.

IN THE VALLEY OF HUMILITY.

The mother was carried home by her friends, and, to evince her humility and sense of degradation, had her bed made on the floor, refusing to sleep on anything more pretentious than the simplest pallet.

Sickles was really infatuated with his wife, and, notwithstanding her unfaithfulness to him, after a little while he brought her secretly back to Washington, and lived together in the house back of the new *Republican* building, Mrs. Sickles never making her appearance outside the house until she was called thence never to return in the flesh. This was the story told me by an old Washingtonian, as we strolled along taking in the beauty of the clear, blue sky; budding trees, casting their lacy shadows over the grass, as green as green could be; and as it interested me, although by no means an unfamiliar tale, I have taken the liberty of writing it to you.

But, let me add, Sickles' sorrows were not deep enough to prevent him making a second matrimonial attempt, and two winters ago he appeared at different scenes of gayety accompanied by an exquisitely beautiful Spanish bride, whose loveliness awoke murmurs of admiration wherever she moved.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A Western Episode.

[Indianapolis dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Henry Palmer, of Columbus, had wooed and won the affections of Miss Hannah Petillool, of Columbus, but had neglected to win her muscular brother, who felt called upon to whip him, and did so. Then Palmer got mad and took another girl to a ball, whereupon the girl got excited, and, this morning, accompanied by her brother, walked over to Palmer's place of business, and shot him through the side. Physicians were called. After the first shock was over, Palmer sent for the girl and she called at once. After mutual explanations of regret, a grand reconciliation took place, and at 6 o'clock last evening they were married, the groom lying on the bed. The bride then took her place as nurse, and at a late hour was fanning the groom, who was doing as well as could be expected. The bride is a beautiful girl, and both parties are highly connected.

Sugar Crop Prospects.

The New Orleans *Times*, in commenting on the sugar crop prospects of Louisiana, says: "The prospects are favorable for another prosperous year. The stand obtained is on the whole very satisfactory. The stubble came out better than for many years past, and the plant cane has also come up pretty well as a rule. The area put under cultivation is not increased, owing to the damage sustained by the freeze last autumn, which rendered topping necessary in many cases, and prevented planters putting by as much seed as was contemplated. Danger from overflow is about passed, and the prospects concerning prices are all that could be desired."

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Crumbs from the State Convention—Lancaster Hospitality—Our Candidate for State Treasurer—Unfounded Stories about his Wealth—Democratic Politicians and Their Aspirations, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1875.

The beer and hash becoming a little scarce near the tomb of "the great commoner," in Lancaster, after a two days' raid upon these very necessary articles by the hungry and thirsty attendants upon the Republican Convention, on Thursday morning, the labors of the most harmonious body of political delegates which ever assembled in the State, having been concluded in a most satisfactory manner, "your uncle," in company with Brother Bremer, of the Erie *Dispatch*, hied himself to this city of brotherly love, centennial preparations, and home of honest politicians.

Before bidding adieu to the home of Pennsylvania's well-meaning, but weak President, James Buchanan, it is but proper to say that your correspondent, in a limited experience of a quarter of a century, attending political, religious and temperance conventions, never brought up in a place where he found more genuine, true-hearted sociability and hospitality, than in this good old Pennsylvania Dutch city of Lancaster. There was no attempt made by any of the hotel or restaurant proprietors to extort, or take advantage of the great crowd, by increasing the charges either for necessaries or luxuries, and the hearty welcome extended by the citizens to the strangers, made the latter feel perfectly at home; while large numbers of them regretted that the hour of leave-taking came so soon. It may be accounted for, perhaps, on the principle of "a fool for luck," but at all events, it was my extreme good fortune to be domiciled at the Frank House, the proprietor being the manufacturer of the celebrated beer bearing that name. The old gentleman, himself a most intelligent and genial representative of his race, his two beautiful and accomplished daughters, the son Ed. and the barkeeper "Billy," all vied with each other in a laudable ambition to aid guests in passing the time pleasantly, and making themselves at home. Long live "old man Frank" and his really hospitable family.

It is a subject of congratulation here among Republicans that the work of the convention was so promptly and harmoniously performed. Of course the nomination of our present most worthy and popular Chief Magistrate was a foregone conclusion. No other name was presented or thought of; and this general unusual union of the representatives of the party from all sections of the State upon a man for a renomination for Governor was brought about by no bargain, sale or trading of delegates. It was the spontaneous, universal indorsement by a grateful people, of a gentleman, who, when a candidate for his present term of office, had been slandered and abused, as few, if any aspirants for public favor had ever been before him. Governor Hartranft, in his quiet, unobtrusive, yet firm, and dignified administration of the duties pertaining to his high office, has so borne himself, as to court and defy the severest criticism.

In the selection of a candidate for State Treasurer, the Convention was particularly fortunate, and the action of the forty Philadelphia delegates who, on the second ballot, when the choice was made, voted for Mr. Rawle, is most fully approved and indorsed by their constituents here. The fact that this nominee has not heretofore been known or regarded as a politician, holding or hunting office, should, and doubtless will, make him strong with the people. And just here it may not be out of place to correct some false impressions which have, to a limited extent, obtained currency thus early, in regard to his pecuniary status. The idea that our candidate can count his wealth by millions, that any of the money he has was given him by his father-in-law, the late General Charles M. Reed, or that he was nominated because he was willing and had promised to contribute $100,000 to carry on the coming campaign, are alike erroneous and without foundation in fact. The wife of Mr. Rawle, who was a daughter of General Reed, did inherit a fortune from her father, but upon the decease of that most estimable lady, some four years ago, this inheritance, untouched, descended to her two interesting, sprightly little daughters, for whose sole use and benefit it will be sacredly held in trust. True, General Reed did offer his son-in-law money to go into the iron business on a large scale, but the latter declined the proffered aid, preferring to "paddle his own canoe." How well he has succeeded in doing this is illustrated in the fact that, unaided and alone, he has secured an ample competence, and while not being worth the fabulous sums with which he is credited, he owns an elegant home in Erie, at which he delights to entertain his friends in the most cordial and hospitable manner, occasionally airs himself behind valuable horse-flesh, in which he has invested some of his spare funds, and, in a general way, is enabled, by his own industry, tact and integrity to live as all gentlemen of the handsome appearance, affable manners, suavity of address, and kindness of heart which he possesses, would like to live. The writer, who despises the modern Jenkins of the press, has departed from his usual habit in thus referring to a worthy gentleman's private affairs, but having, in the last forty-eight hours, heard and read so much that was incorrect or untrue in relation to them, has deemed it his duty to give the true state of the case, and, in doing so, he "speaks whereof he knows." The ridiculous falsehood that Mr. R. had secured his nomination by promising $100,000 to carry on the campaign, is too silly to treat seriously. It will only be circulated by liars and believed by fools.

Henry Rawle was nominated, among other reasons, because, from the year 1850, when a youth of sixteen, he commenced his career of usefulness and prosperity, as a rodman to a party of Pennsylvania Railroad Engineers, up to the present time, he has earned and fully sustained the most enviable reputation as a clear-headed, self-reliant, industrious, intelligent business man, whose life of strict integrity and irreproachable morality, have won the confidence and respect of men of all parties with whom he has come in contact. The Democrats fondly hoped and earnestly desired that the Republican Convention at Lancaster, on Wednesday last, would play into their hands by nominating some man who would serve as a mill-stone to drag down the youthful soldier-candidate for Governor. In this they have been grievously disappointed; hence their trumped-up stories about Rawle's immense wealth and the assertion that he proposes to buy his way into office. The sympathy of these same fellows, as expressed through the columns of the *Times* of this city, edited by that hugest of all political frauds and harlots, Alex. McClure, for Mr. Strang, is without doubt the thinnest, most transparent political joke extant. Suppose Mr. Strang had been nominated. The vote declaring him the candidate would scarcely have been announced, until these same chaps would have been rummaging through the Legislative journals to find how, when and where he had voted, upon this and that question, with a view of proving him a Legislative "rooster." His every vote and act, during his long and most creditable service at Harrisburg, would have been misconstrued, misrepresented and lied about from one end of the State to the other.

Although the Democratic State Convention will not assemble until the 8th of September, at Erie, there is considerable talk among the leading members of the party in this city and elsewhere, about who will be the nominees for Governor and State Treasurer. The fact that A. C. Noyes, Esq., of Clinton county, an ex-member of the Legislature, and at present a member of the State Board of Charities, a gentleman whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, is now in the city, looking after his interests, has created something of a flutter among politicians hereabouts. The name of Senator A. H. Dill, of Union county, has also been suggested as a probable candidate, but it is now understood that he will not permit his name to be used. There is considerable interest manifested here, in certain quarters, as to how the fight between Col. Barr, of the *Post*, and Congressman-elect Hopkins, in Allegheny county will come out next week. It is not seriously thought by any one, that either of them has the ghost of a show for even the empty honor of a nomination. The fact that Westmoreland county now has the Lieutenant Governor, and Greene the Auditor General, both Democrats, from the West, will, of course have the effect to postpone the claims of any Allegheny man for the Gubernatorial candidacy. Indeed, it is well understood here that neither of the gentlemen named is in earnest; but it is generally believed and asserted that the modest, brilliant and handsome editor of the *Post* is mainly anxious to have control of the Allegheny delegation in order that he may be able to help his amiable brother, Dan, to secure the nomination for Treasurer. On the other hand, it is alleged that some brother Mason told Mr. Hopkins, in New Orleans, that he was just the man the Democracy should put on the ticket for Vice President, and that since that time James has looked upon Congressional and Gubernatorial honors as mere trifles, only desiring to carry the delegates of his county for Governor, to make him strong for the second place in the nation. That the versatile, accomplished and bland Sir Knight considers himself entirely competent to add dignity to either the first or second place in this or any other country, no one will dispute; but as he has had rather a long run after the position to which he was last November elected, he had better not be in a hurry resigning it, until he has a sure thing on something better.

UNCLE JOHN.

The Iron and Steel Company, of Ironton, O., have plenty of orders, and every department of the mill is running.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

THE imports of New York, last week, exclusive of specie, amounted to $9,357,343, and the produce exports to $6,050,816.

IT IS understood that that Maine man whom the courts recently decided to be "the biggest liar in the State," will start a Democratic paper forthwith.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal* states that the anthracite coal market seems to be fully supplied, notwithstanding the large decrease in the supply of over 2,000,000 tons this year.

WITHIN a period of four days, last week, the shrinkage in the value of wheat, corn, oats and barley stored in Chicago, on speculation, aggregated $702,380. A corresponding decline also took place at Milwaukee and the interior grain centers. None but speculators were bitten.

THE Huron county (Mich.) *News* says iron ore of a superior quality has just been discovered within open water lake navigation of Bay City, adding: "Should these discoveries prove to be all that they now promise, Pittsburgh and Cleveland will have to look sharp after their iron laurels."

THE domestic exports from New York since the first of January aggregate $95,300,000, against $112,700,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The *Financial Chronicle* thinks this a fair average for the country, but such is not the case. New York has lost considerably more than any of the great Atlantic ports.

NO WONDER the Erie Railroad fell into bankruptcy. In an interesting table of statistics regarding United States railways which have been borrowers in England, the London *Times* shows that the Erie stands first in the amount of its capital, which is nearly $27,000,000, against $23,500,000 of the Pennsylvania, with four times its earnings.

THE incomparable misrule of the Democratic government of New York city has very seriously impaired the prosperity of that place, resulting in a debt of more than $100,000,000, which is a mortgage on one-twelfth of its real estate, while the latter is shadowed by the prospect of a tax heavier than ever levied before, and large arrears of last year still encumber the books.

THE State Supreme Court has just decided that when a corporation has paid a dividend on its preferred stock, but none on its common stock, and a tax has been laid upon its entire capital stock, measured by the amount of the dividend, the common stock cannot be taxed separately as non-productive capital stock, because its holders have received no dividends.

THE latest crop reports from the West are of a very cheering character. A large acreage of corn has been planted and stands well. So, too, of small grains. Notwithstanding the backward season, there never were fairer prospects for a large harvest the coming autumn. In Southern Kansas wheat and rye are in full head and blossom, and are gilding for the early harvest. The prospects of good fruit crops are also excellent, and altogether the advices show an agricultural prosperity and promising condition, the subjects of hearty congratulation.

THE factious bickerings and snarlings which interpenetrated the entire proceedings of the various Democratic district conventions of Allegheny county, which met Tuesday for the purpose of electing delegates to the approaching Democratic State Convention, furnish a most apt and suggestive illustration of the sort of spirit that would underlie and interfuse the government of the Commonwealth in the improbable event of a victory by that party next fall. Goaded on by political need and greed and vainglory, embarked in a desperate adventure for personal success at whatever cost, it would almost seem from the ferocious personal antagonisms of the respective local aspirants for the Gubernatorial nomination, as instanced by the course of their representative henchman that either of them would rather reign in a political hell than serve in a political heaven. But the sober, thoughtful, industrious people of Pennsylvania by no means purpose to permit themselves to be used as footstools for the furtherance of this kind of cut-throat ambition, and the Democratic party may just as well understand the fact, first as last.

DR. REDFIELD, the well known Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose political tendencies lean strongly toward "Liberalism," writes that the Republican party in Georgia is "utterly dead and buried." Intimidation, he says, has done its work. The negroes have a harder time than before the passage of the Civil Rights law, that measure having inflamed the Southern mind and excited greater hostility than ever against them. He gives a number of illustrations of the illiberal and cruel spirit which prevails, and adds: "As to the equal rights we hear so much about, there is none of it down here, never has been and never will be." So, too, the special traveling correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing to that paper from Alabama, says, in its issue of Tuesday: "There yet lingers a violent fire-eating sentiment, * * and whoever comes here looking for repentant rebels as the fruits of reconstruction, will find no fruit of that sort hereabouts, nor the least promise thereof. They who fought for the Confederacy are proud of it. Their children refer to it with pride, and both will cherish till the last the memory of their soldiers as patriots, and of their fallen as of those who died for their people's sake." Following so closely upon the generous sentiments expressed throughout the entire North on Decoration Day, with respect to those who fought for a wrong cause, these statements of cautious and unbiassed men are of more than ordinary significance. The time for dieting the country on mush and magnanimity has, evidently, not yet come.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

Unusual interest attaches to the proceedings of the Ohio Republican Convention, held Wednesday, a full report of which is given elsewhere. The platform is short, sharp, comprehensive and to the point, resembling in its direct and vigorous incisiveness, the declaration of principles lately put forth by the Republicans of Pennsylvania. It is a subject for sincere congratulation that President GRANT's letter to General HARRY WHITE, of this State, did not prevent the Ohio Republicans from incorporating an outspoken anti-third term plank in their platform. To our mind, indeed, this action was all the more necessary in consequence of the letter, in order distinctly to show that Republican opposition to a third term is solely a matter of principle, and is in no wise directed specially against the President himself. The great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio having now spoken in such emphatic tones on this vital question, the Republicans of every Northern State will undoubtedly in turn wheel into line, all the more for the reason that the dictates of duty and the promptings of self-preservation are identical in the premises. The President having publicly declared that he has no ambition for a third term, the Republicans of the entire country can now, without the slightest reflection upon himself, declare conclusively against it on principle, and thus give the final *coup de grace* to the whole miserable and mischievous business.

In view of the specially aggressive and offensive attitude which the party of Vaticanism in that State has assumed with reference to the public school question, the thoughtful protest of the platform against assaults upon the schools or the school fund, come from what quarter they may, strikes us as eminently proper. In this country no church nor sect, as such, has any right to a dollar of the public moneys, and the State cannot permit theologic dogmas to be taught in any of its public institutions. Nor is this infidelity. The religion of the State is comprised in the simple words GOD and Morality, and beyond this, in the infinite variety of creeds, it cannot and ought not to know any choice.

The platform, as a whole, is largely infused with the spirit of the clear and fundamental Pennsylvania resolves, and will stand the test of the most rigid analysis and inspection.

As respects the candidates, they are an uncommonly strong set. There seems to be no doubt that ex-Governor HAYES, who was unanimously nominated against his repeatedly avowed expressions of disinclination, will poll a larger vote than any other candidate who could have been selected. He has a splendid war record, his Congressional career was not less distinguished for private integrity than for public efficiency, and the people of his State were so thoroughly satisfied with his course as Chief Magistrate during his first term, that they immediately and peremptorily insisted on his serving them in the same capacity for another. His character is as sterling as his abilities are marked, and these are supplemented by a personal popularity so exceptionally great as to render safe the prediction that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The remainder of the ticket is composed of tried and trusted men, whose reputations, public and private, are without stain. With such candidates, on such a platform, and with such an enviable spirit of harmonious cohesion pervading the entire rank and file of the party, the redemption of the State is assured. The Democrats, indeed, have themselves forged and furnished the very weapons with which their destruction will be wrought.

The nation stands upon the threshold of the stirring memories and events of our centennial year. Of the great States of the Union it is Ohio's privilege to speak her thought first. She will pronounce the party of freedom and progress, as against the party of exclusion and reaction. And Pennsylvania will answer to the same end and in a kindred key.

THE RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE.

Those who are uncomfortable about the slow progress made in the return to greater activity in business, and their numbers are by no means small, have not, in all their efforts to learn the causes which retard a revival of prosperity, hit upon one particular cause which has contributed, and is contributing, more to keep back the restoration of confidence than all other causes combined.

This is to be found in the Democratic successes at the polls last fall, and the subsequent bad conduct of the triumphant party during the winter, as evinced in several legislative bodies controlled by it. The business men and the capitalists of the country will not adventure their means in any enterprise until they have some sense of confidence and security in the future; and how can they attain to this sense of confidence with corrupt and unreasoning mobs in control of the legislation of the leading States of the Union?

Commercial confidence is a plant of very slow growth; and it cannot prosper, at all, under Democratic sway. The one idea of that party is State sovereignty, which is a heresy so fatal that every enterprise shrivels up before it. The prevalence of it renders the Union a rope of sand, and subjects it to the danger of destruction whenever any number of States may choose to secede. A government that would thus be constantly exposed to the peril of dissolution, could never inspire confidence enough in its perpetuity to induce any one to go into active business operations under it; and that is precisely the kind of a government we must come under, if the Democratic successes of 1874 are to be repeated in 1875.

There will be no return to confidence and activity in business until people can see their way clear to security and permanence in government and can rest free from the constant terror of unfavorable legislation. The Democratic legislative bodies of last winter were, as long as they remained in session, a standing menace to the public safety. No one felt easy until they had adjourned; and now, men who have means which they would gladly employ in business efforts, if they felt safe in doing so, are looking forward with serious apprehensions to the assembling of the next Congress, which will attempt to undo much that has hitherto been done.

The doubt and uncertainty about the future which has been begotten of the Democratic successes of 1874 can be dispelled only by Republican success in 1875. The surest way, therefore, to restore confidence is to defeat the party that unsettles it. A Repulican victory in Ohio and Pennsylvania, this year, will do more than any thing else can to reanimate the country with the spirit of security. The confidence of capitalists and enterprising men must have a substantial basis before it can again assert its sway, and that it can never have with the Democracy in power in State and nation.

THE disagreement of the jury in the case between a Boston Roman Catholic priest and one of his parishioners who sued the former for slander of him in his marital relations, he having been married by a magistrate instead of a Catholic priest, has been reported by telegraph. It seems that the defendant had denounced the plaintiff and his wife publicly before the congregation of the church to which they belong as living in open sin, and had declared that he would continue to do so until they came before the altar and made public satisfaction; adding, in regard to both that "by and by they will be coming to me with their bastards for me to christen." This, be it remembered, openly before the whole congregation. In the course of his complaint the plaintiff mentioned the case of another couple who "got married out of the Church," as to whom the same priest declared as publicly that they were "not lawfully married." The defendant's plea was simply that he was justified in what he said by his priestly office, and that the plaintiff, by joining the Church, virtually agreed to subject himself to the rules and orders for the government of the Church and its ministers. It is greatly to be regretted that the jury were unable to come to a conclusion. The case, as the first of its character in the United States, was one of grave importance. Is a woman who is married according to the law, whatever that may be, subject, without redress, to be treated or even to be spoken of as if she were "living in sin," and to hear her children openly branded as bastards, because of the dictates of a foreign ecclesiastical body? The jury stood ten for the plaintiff and two for the defendant, the latter, it is understood being Catholics. The case will be re-tried, when a decision one way or the other will probably be reached, and the point established whether a man may or may not be married in full accordance with the law of the land, without subjecting himself and his wife to defamation from the pulpit, or whether we must fight here, in republican America as in monarchical Europe, the haughty pretensions of Papal infallibility.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Mercer *Press* says Hon. J. A. Stranahan will not be a Temperance candidate for Governor.

Some very zealous Democratic and "independent" papers assert in one breath that the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania was under the control of a corrupt ring, and in the next that it repudiated Grant and his administration. Of course, if both statements are true, it follows that the President and the rogues are at variance. But it is singular to find opposition journals insisting upon that view of the case.—*Troy, N. Y., Times*.

After awaiting the judgment of friends and the criticisms of enemies, we believe it can be truthfully claimed that the average opinion expressed of the Republican Convention of Wednesday last was that it did thoroughly well. The encomiums passed upon its action by the Republican press; the criticisms passed upon it by its foes, and the keen dexterity in fault-finding of those who call themselves the "Independent Voters," and who find expression through a press independent in nothing but want of appreciation of the fairness of truthful statement, and assumed absence of all responsibility for treacherous betrayal; all these have spoken, and all accord the Republicans of Pennsylvania courage and boldness in declaring their creed and wisdom in choosing their standard-bearers.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

General.

The Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* is at it again. It says of the public school system: It is a system diametrically opposed to the teaching of Christianity; it is an invention of neo-Paganism, violating, as did its prototype, the most sacred rights of individual conscience and of the family. Those who advocate religious education only desire that the present system should be performed, so that all may enjoy the advantages of education without sacrificing conscience or religious liberty.

A Virginia correspondent of the *Commonwealth* says: The South defends the justice of her claims just as much to-day as during the first year of the war, only she is more politic about it. The new United States Senator from Virginia, Mr. Withers, in a speech at the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of the Confederate soldiers in Northumberland county, took pains to assure his constituents that theirs was not a lost cause; that they might yet gain in reality what they had lost on the field. "This may not be loyal talk," he said; "I don' know as it is, and, what is more, I don't care!" which sentiment excited the first round of applause most heartily given.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1875.

Grant's Opinion of Sherman's Memoirs.

The President, in conversation to-day about General Sherman's Memoirs, remarked that he had nearly completed a close reading of it, and found it in many respects a very faithful and interesting narrative of the General's military career and campaigns. He thinks it a very good book and open to less criticism than he had expected, judging from what he had heard about it. Some of the statements, he thought, might appear to demand authentication from the official records, but that General Sherman was generally careful in his assertions. He thought many persons would combat some of the statements in matters of detail, shaped perhaps by personal pride or pique.

Whisky Straight in Pittsburgh and Vicinity

The revenue authorities here speak in terms of satisfaction of the clean record of the distillers of the Monongahela Valley and other places where this industry is carried on in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Some crooked whisky has been seized, but none, as far as known in the Revenue office, manufactured in or around Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1875.

Interview with the President on the First Term.

The publication of the President's third-term letter has been followed by publications in New York and elsewhere asserting, on the authority of Montgomery Blair, that General Grant had almost daily visited Mr. Blair's house in 1867-68, to consummate negotiations looking to bringing him out as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1868. These statements were brought by your correspondent to the attention of the President to-day. He pronounced them entirely untrue, and said that he had never entered into negotiations with Mr. Blair with any such object in view, and had never entertained such an idea.

Mr. Blair Interviewed.

Mr. Blair's attention was subsequently called to the matter, and he said the publication alluded to was made without any authority from him. He remarked, however, that when, in the summer of 1867, he brought forward General Grant's name as a suitable person to be nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party, he felt thoroughly satisfied that it met with General Grant's approval. Mr. Blair says that the late General Rawlins, who, as is well known, was the bosom friend of General Grant, was at this time thoroughly in favor of General Grant's receiving the Democratic nomination. General Grant, Blair says, was not at this time in sympathy with the Republican party or with its leaders. He had an intense dislike of Mr. Stanton, and had, before this time, told President Johnson that if Stanton was to remain in the Cabinet he did not want to stay in Washington, but would like to remove the army headquarters. Mr. Blair says he was very much surprised when, after all this, General Grant did conclude to accept the nomination of the Republican party. In regard to the third-term letter, Mr. Blair says that it does not alter the situation one particle; that, of course, General Grant does not want a third term if he cannot get it; but if the chance is presented to him he will accept. He looks upon Grant as by all odds the strongest man in the Republican party, and his strength will be much greater, he says, if the Republican party is defeated in the elections this fall; that when the Republican Convention comes to get divided upon Blaine, Morton, Bristow and the other aspirants, the end of it will be that it will unite upon Grant as the most available man.

The Action of the Pennsylvania Convention Unanimously Indorsed—Hearty Co-operation of Officials—The Third Term Issue—The President's Letter on the Subject—Decoration Day—A Fine Display—A Profusion of Flowers and Music, Poetry and Eloquence.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1875.

The action of the Republican Convention, held at Lancaster on the 26th inst., meets with unanimous approval among the Pennsylvania officials, high and low, resident at the National Capital. The selection of candidates and the general articles of political faith enunciated receive their hearty indorsement, and in conversation with a number of the representative men of the Pennsylvania appointees, it is learned that they will give the candidates and platform their warmest and most active support by participation in the campaign when it fairly opens, and the use of any other means within their power to further the success of the party. There has been some discussion of the propriety of the third term allusions, notwithstanding the fact that the promulgation of the sentiment of the Convention, composed of the representatives of the people, was but a declaration of political doctrine to be acted upon by the suffrages of the people, before it could fairly be considered as a tenet of the Republican political faith. It is admitted by all, despite the diversity of opinion as to the merits of the case, that the question is now fairly before the citizens of Pennsylvania, at least, and the prominence given to the subject in the platform adopted by the Convention makes it one of the leading, if not really the leading, issue in the campaign. After reading and carefully digesting the spirit and letter of the proceedings and action of the Convention, the President yesterday, though dated the day before, penned the letter addressed to Mr. Harry White, the Chairman of the late Convention. The President did this entirely of his own volition and without consultation with any of his Cabinet ministers or political advisers, and fully expressed the sentiments entertained by him ever since a New York newspaper started this political bugbear. Of this fact your correspondent is personally cognizant, as the same views were expressed to him in conversation at least a year ago, but not being at liberty to state the facts, made no mention of them, though they were several times indirectly mentioned in this correspondence. The sensational press do not now seem to be satisfied with the plain statements in the letter. If the letter has any other meaning than that clearly expressed the President does not so consider it, as he said to-day that he did not think the letter needed any further comment from him, as he said there all that he had to say on the subject. So far as its being a fling at the Convention, as is represented by some, it has no such purpose, and the party has the best wishes of the President for success.

The annual recurrence of the day of decoration or floral tribute to the memory of the dead of the late war was again recognized here on Saturday with touching remembrance and a general outpouring of the people. In the vicinity of the capital is the Arlington Cemetery on the grounds of the historic estate of that name, in 1802 owned by George Washington Park Custis, the adopted son of General Washington, and at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion, 1861-5, the property of Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the rebel forces. The latter obtained it through inheritance by Mrs. Lee, the daughter of Mr. Custis. In this cemetery are buried 15,585 of the 315,558 citizens who died for the defense of the Union. At the Soldiers' Home, a superb institution for the disabled regulars, founded through the instrumentality of Gen. Winfield Scott out of the pillage money levied upon the city of Mexico, are the Soldiers' Home and the battle cemeteries which contain 9,000 graves. The battle cemetery at Fort Stevens, one of the strongest of the batteries in the long line of defenses, which invested Washington during the war of the rebellion, and which contains the graves of the thirty-two soldiers killed in the rebel attack upon that position in 1864. The Congressional Cemetery contains seventy-five graves, and beautiful Oak Hill twenty-five graves, including Generals Plummer and Reno, and Secretary Stanton.

The ceremonies at Arlington were naturally the most extensive and imposing. The starry emblem of the Union waved from the imposing flagstaff on the lawn in front of the mansion. Pendant from the ceiling of the portico, between each of the massive colums, were rustic baskets of rare flowers in bloom. Over the main entrance was a flag, capped with a shield. At the amphitheater the grand stand was handsomely festooned with a protusion of flags and evergreens, two large flags, looped in folds, covering the front, and crowned at the cap with the American shield. In front were the letters in green box, "In Memoriam." Facing this in the rear were two flags, under which sat the orphans of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Above was the inscription, "The Nation's Wards." In addition, wreaths and crosses were suspended in profuse variety at proper points around the circle. There was also a number of small shields bearing the names of dead heroes of the late war. These included Lyon, Baker, Kearney, Reynolds, Meigs, Dahlgren, McPherson, Reno, Wadsworth and others. At the entrance to the main road was a handsome arch of flags and evergreens, under which all carriages passed on their way to the stand.

The display of bunting was not as great as on previous years, owing to the shipment of the supply usually kept on hand here by the Government to be used in the Centennial celebrations at Concord, Lexington and at Bunker Hill.

At ten o'clock in the morning every approach to the cemetery was thronged with vehicles, horsemen and pedestrians, not, however, in such great numbers as on previous years. At eleven o'clock the procession, headed by the Marine Band, formed in front of the mansion, and marched into the cemetery and commenced the ceremony of strewing the graves with flowers. During this ceremony the Marine Band executed several sublime dirges. The procession then reformed and marched to the permanent amphitheater erected for these celebrations. Among those present were the President of the United States, his Cabinet, and a large array of officers prominent in the civil, military and naval services. A national salute of thirty-seven guns was fired, after which the large concourse of patriotic citizens was called to order and the order of exercises was carried out, which consisted of a prayer by Rev. Russell N. Bellows, an ode sung by the soldiers and sailors' orphans, an appropriate musical selection sung by a chorus of male voices under the direction of Prof. Carl Richter, an original poem by Rev. J. E. Ranken and an oration by Rev. John P. Newman. Dr. Newman's oration was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the gallant dead, an army of whom lay within range of vision, and set forth many useful lessons to be drawn from the scenes around, especially in the inculcation of a spirit of fraternity and union.

The exercises closed with a chorus and a benediction. During the dispersion of the assembly the Marine Band admirably performed selections from the Sicilian Vespers.

DEB. R. K.

HARRISBURG.

Board of Pardons Adjourned Till the 9th Instant—Warrant Issued for the Execution of a Bradford County Murderer.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Board of Pardons to-day adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., when all applications on file for the June session will be heard.

Governor Hartranft to-day issued the warrant for the execution, on the first day of July next, of Albert Brown, convicted in Bradford county, on the 11th day of December, 1874, and sentenced on the 16th of December to be hanged. On the 19th of January last the case of Brown was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and on the 20th of May the sentence of the lower court was affirmed.

COLUMBUS.

Republican State Convention.

Ex-Governor Hayes Unanimously Nominated over Taft.

The Whole Ticket Harmoniously Named.

Full Text of the Platform.

General Sherman Introduced to the Convention and Makes a Speech.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 2, 1875.

The Convention gathered in the Opera House at eleven o'clock. There is a full attendance of delegates, casting 547 votes, and the house is crowded, the lower floor being covered with delegates and the upper with spectators. The Chairman of the State Convention, Gen. Wikoff, called the Convention to order. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hutchison.

Hon. Lorenzo Danford was introduced as Temporary Chairman, and addressed the Convention at some length. He referred to the promises of reform and retrenchment made by the Democrats two years ago, and their utter failure to redeem any of the promises then made. The experience of Ohio under the control of this party was such that the State could not afford to keep them in power. The Democratic Legislature was so bad that the leaders were anxious to adjourn it with the business of the State but half attended to, but not without providing that when they got into the penitentiary they should have the choice of their spiritual advisers. Ohio, he argued, was the battle ground of the campaign of 1875, and it was the duty of the Republicans to so labor as to carry it but to secure success in 1876. There must be no division of sentiment or action among the Republicans of Ohio, either as to platform or candidates, and they must stand by the common schools, whether assailed by Bishop McQuaide, the Democratic party or the Devil. They must also be outspoken upon the third term, standing by the example of Washington, and they must come to the front in this contest with the aggressive spirit of the Republicans of old, sure of victory if they rally firmly into line and stand shoulder to shoulder.

Temporary secretaries were chosen, and the various Congressional districts were called over for members of the various committees of the Convention, one from each district on each committee. A committee of five was appointed to wait on General Sherman and invite him to the floor of the Convention. Adjourned until two o'clock.

At two o'clock the Convention reassembled. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported ex-Governor Noyes as Permanent President. Governor Noyes returned thanks in a very neat speech.

The committee appointed to wait upon General Sherman introduced him to the Convention. He was received with uproarious enthusiasm and made a short speech, thanking them for his cordial reception.

The Convention proceeded to receive nominations for Governor. Judge R. Taft, R. B. Horton, General R. B. Hayes and Benjamin F. Wade were nominated.

A letter from Judge Taft was read, committing himself decidedly and emphatically against any division of the school funds for sectarian purposes.

Mr. Foster presented a dispatch from Governor Hayes, declining to be a candidate against Judge Taft. He was instrumental in bringing out Judge Taft and would not accept a nomination over him.

The Convention, however, was determined to nominate Hayes, and refused to pay any attention to his dispatch. Mr. Eggleston said the people had a right to nominate whom they pleased, and no man would decline a nomination thus tendered.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for Governor, and when the list of counties was called through, the vote was: for Hayes 325, Taft 186, Horton 25, Wade 19. But before the vote could be announced the delegations began to change their votes, and the nomination of Hayes was then made unanimous. The Secretaries were then directed to telegraph this action to Governor Hayes and get his answer.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions being ready to report, the following report was read and unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Ohio, in Convention assembled, reaffirming the cardinal principles of this organization, which have become received maxims of policy, state and national, declare on specific points the series of sentiments following:

First—The States are one as a nation, and all citizens are equal under the laws and entitled to their fullest protection.

Second—That a policy of finance should be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary shock to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar.

Third. We are in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry.

Fourth. We stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support and no division of the school fund.

Fifth—Under our Republican system of government there should be no connection, direct or indirect, between Church and State, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any particular sect. Upon this subject we should not fail to profit by the experience of foreign governments, where the efforts of the church to control the State constitute an evil of great magnitude, and endanger the power and prosperity of the people.

Sixth—We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in their administration.

Seventh—A grateful people can never cease to remember the service of our soldiers and sailors, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should obtain in the speedy adjustment of pay and bounties.

Eighth—That we demand that the public domain shall be scrupulously reserved for occupancy by actual setlers.

Ninth—The determination of the Government to collect the revenue and prevent and punish frauds, has our unqualified approval.

Tenth—That the power of municipal corporations to create debts, should be restricted, and local and other expenditures should be reduced so as to diminish taxation.

Eleventh—The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.

Twelfth—The distinguished success of his administration, which to the fame of the patriot and soldier has added that of the capable and judicious statesman, entitles President Grant to the gratitude of his country.

The ballot for Lieutenant Governor was postponed until Governor Hayes could be heard from. George W. McIlvaine, for Supreme Judge; James Williams, for Auditor, and John Little, for Attorney General, were severally nominated by acclamation.

On the ballot for Lieutenant Governor, General Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati, received 401 votes, Wales 56, Gardner 74, and Edwards 9. Young was then nominated unanimously, and made a short speech thanking the Convention.

At this point Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, desired, on the part of his father, to move that the nomination of Governor Hayes be made unanimous, so as to relieve him from all embarrassment as to an acceptance of the nomination. At the suggestion of Governor Noyes, the Convention responded with three rousing cheers, rising bodily to its feet and joining in a regular old-fashioned shout. This was followed by three cheers for Taft and three more for Noyes.

The first ballot for Treasurer was very much mixed. It resulted: For Wallace, 61; Milliken, 79; Ogilvie, 41; Johnson, 29; Grow, 60; Wooster, 77; Stehley, 22; Oviatt, 44; Turney, 109; Nelson, 34. No choice.

Second ballot—Nelson, 25; Stehley, 17; Wooster, 57; Ogilvie, 49; Turney, 228; Wallace, 62; Milliken, 142. No choice.

Third ballot—J. M. Milliken 320, Turney 181, Wallace 40. Milliken was then nominated unanimously. After the close of the second ballot, a delegate urged the selection of Mr. Milliken, as the representative of the agricultural interest, and this carried him through on the third ballot.

The President then read a dispatch from Governor Hayes accepting the nomination, which was received with tremendous applause.

For Board of Public Works, Peter Thatcher, of Cleveland, had 362, and Jones 161 votes.

The ticket nominated is an excellent one throughout, and will be elected.

A. T. Wikoff was re-elected Chairman of the State Committee.

[To Associated Press.]

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The following is General Sherman's speech to the Convention:

"Gentlemen—I confess to feeling scared, and if I could with decency have avoided the call I would have done it; for this is the first time I ever stood in a political convention. I have been raised as a soldier and taught to obey orders. When you, gentlemen, have chosen Governors and legislators, it is our duty and pleasure to obey the laws made by them. I came here to bury my old aide and staff officer, Colonel James McCoy, whom so many of you knew. I have seen him laid away in a beautiful quiet spot, just east of the city, and must leave this afternoon. I came here simply as a mark of respect to the gentlemen who compose this convention. Ohio has now come to be regarded as the most important State in the Union. I hope you will all be endowed with wisdom sufficient for the important duty which has called you together to-day. Again I thank you."

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republican State Central Committee to-night elected the following Executive Committee: A. T. Wikoff, Chairman; J. C. Donaldson, Secretary; Geo. K. Nash, Treasurer; John Little, C. C. Walcott, J. B. Pond and C. H. Moore.

A ratification meeting was held to-night, which was addressed by Judge Taft, in which he pledged himself to do all in his power to secure the election of the ticket nominated to-day.

A dispatch from London states that the specie on board the wrecked steamer Schiller remains undiscovered. Mutilated bodies of the victims of the disaster continue to come ashore.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT FOR LAST MONTH.

Decrease for the Month $1,189,456.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for the month of May, 1875:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,131,516,500	
Five per cent. bonds	590,632,750	
Total coin bonds		$1,722,149,250
Lawful money debt		14,678,000
Matured debt		7,375,810
Legal tenders	$ 377,135,722	
Certificates of deposit	55,345,000	
Fractional currency	43,615,773	
Coin certificates	12,910,600	
Total without interest		$ 496,007,095
Total debt		$2,240,210,155
Total interest		33,864,530
Total debt and interest		$2,274,074,685
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 84,251,602	
Cash in Treasury, currency	4,358,197	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	55,345,000	
Total in Treasury		$ 143,954,709
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,130,119,975
Decrease of debt in May		$ 1,189,456
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,587
Interest paid by United States		26,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.		6,116,596
Balance of interest paid by United States		20,147,505

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Convention at Chicago—Address by Vice President Wilson.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Convention of the National Temperance Association began this morning, at Farwell Hall. Among the delegates present were Allen Ballard, President of the New York State Temperance Union; Mrs. Mary Burt, Secretary of the Woman's Temperance Union, of New York; Miss Weichmar, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Denman, President of the New Jersey Temperance Union; Miss Susanna Evans, of New York; Revs. J. B. Daune, of Boston, and W. C. Steel, of Brooklyn. Vice President Wilson delivered the opening address, after which a letter of greeting from Hon. Schuyler Colfax was read. The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers. Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport, was chosen President, and Hon. Joshua Nye, of New Hampshire, First Vice President, with other Vice Presidents representing the various States of the Union. Vice Presidents at large were elected as follows: Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Henry Wilson, Mrs. Jennie Welling, Rev. John Russel, Thomas B. Hunt and Mrs. Mary Livermore. John N. Stearns was elected Secretary.

In the afternoon session most of the delegates were present and listened to an address of welcome from Rev. A. E. Kittridge, of Chicago, who, after appropriate remarks on the occasion which called the Convention together, gave some statistics to show what dire evils the advocates of temperance must combat.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

In his opening address, Hon. Henry Wilson said: "Forty years of experience and observation have taught me that the greatest evil of our country, next at any rate to the one that has gone down in fire and blood to rise no more is the evil of intemperance. [Applause.] Every day's experience, every hour of reflection teaches me that it is the duty of patriotism, the duty of humanity, the duty of Christianity to live Christian lives and to exert a temperance influence among the people. There was a time, when I was younger than I am now, when I hoped to live long enough to see the cause which my heart loves and my judgment approves, stronger than it is to-day. I may be mistaken, gentlemen, but it seems to me that the present is a rather dark and troubled night for the cause, and it is because it so seems to me, that I believe it to be the duty of every honest, conscientious, self-sacrificing man of our country, to speak and to work for the cause in every proper and legitimate way, and my reliance for the advancement of temperance is the same reliance which I have for the spread of the Gospel of our Divine Lord and Master. The heart, the conscience, the reason must be appealed to continually, and Christian men and women must remember that the heart of Christianity is temperance. If it costs a sacrifice, give it. What is sacrifice to doing good and lifting toward Heaven our fellow-men? We have got to rely on appeals and addresses made to the heart of this nation, the conscience of the people and the reason of the country. We have got to train up our children in the cause from infancy. We must teach it in the schools and everywhere, by word and, above all, by example, and it seems to me that Christian ministers, in this dark hour of our country, when they see so much intemperance and what looks to some of us like a reaction—the voice of the pulpits of this land should be heard. Members of Christian churches should remember that they have something to do in this cause. If anything stands in the way of Christianity, it is the drunkenness in our land. A word for temperance at this time is the strongest blow against the kingdom of Satan and for the cause of our Lord and Master. I suppose you have been disappointed, I suppose that many of your views have failed, but we know that we are right. [Applause.] We personally feel and see it. The evidence is around and about us that we cannot be mistaken in living total abstinence lives and recommending such a course to our neighbors. When it costs something to stand by the temperance cause, then is the hour to stand by it. If I could be heard to-day by the people of the land, by the patriotic young men of this country, full of life, vigor and hope, I would say that it is among the first, highest and greatest duties which the country, God and the love of humanity imposes to work for the cause of total abstinence.'

At the conclusion of Vice President Wilson's remarks, which were received with a great deal of enthusiasm, the Chairman said he felt that the presence of Vice President Wilson at this time was an indication that the time is coming when there will be a man in the Presidental chair who will represent the friends of temperance. Loud and codtinued applause greeted this remark.

CHICAGO, June 2.—In the National Temperance Convention this morning, after the opening exercises, Mrs. Martha B. O'Donnell, of New York, delivered an address in behalf of the Juvenile Templars, in which she explained the extent and aims of the organization, and advocated the introduction of temperance pledges in Sunday schools.

Mr. Byers, formerly Chaplain of the Ohio State Penitentiary, stated his experience among convicts, and said that out of 2,150 criminals he had examined, only three per cent. hau been Sunday school scholars.

A discussion on this subject sprang up, in the coure of which considerable variety of experience was given. The subject of temperance literature was then discussed, and a resolution passed recommending that churches provide themselves with temperance libraries. A resolution was also passed requesting the next Congress to appoint a committee to inquire into the effects of alcoholic drinks in America.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN INDIANA.

Extensive Damages to Railroads and other Property—Two Lives Lost.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—A violent wind and rain storm prevailed in this region from an early hour last evening till midnight. Nearly all the railroads centering here suffered more or less in the loss of bridges and culverts. On the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, three small bridges are washed away, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, the bridges at Zionsville and Acton. An accident on the Bellefontaine road was caused by the washing away of a culvert near Fortville. The enginner, Alonzo Rose, and the firemen, Ed. Bowen, were instantly killed. The country in the vicinity of Fortville is completely inundated.

The *Evening News* publishes the following special from Cdmbridge City: "The heavy rains last night and this morning have been very damaging to crops and property throughout White Water Valley, and at this point especially. The west fork of White river has overflowed its banks, flooding fields in its course and washing away fences and tracks at the race ground. Poirson creek was swelled to a roaring torrent, and besides damaging property along its bank to the extent of $10,000 (as it is estimated), it has taken a huge piece out of the Wayne turnpike, and carried off the Valley bridge on the Cincinnati road and several below it. Half a mile east of Cambridge City an engine and three freight trains, westward bound over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road, was thrown from the sunken grade early this morning and badly wrecked. There is a gap of 240 feet. The bridge at Knightstown is reported giving way. The east pier of the bridge at Charlottsville is washed off at a point fifteen miles west of here. One mile South, on the Shelbyville road, the waters have made a fissure forty feet wide and carried off part of the track. The long trestle over Simon's creek is three feet out of line, with its abutments badly washed, making a new structure necessary. Travel is suspended in all directions, and the damages is reported heavy to crops. The loss in this region is estimated at more than a quarter of a million dollars."

TO FARMERS suffering from the incursions of the grasshopper, we commend the device of Farmer John Richardson, of Oswego, Neb. The 'hoppers made away with four or five acres of corn, and were going straight for his wheat-fields. Calculating by observation the exact spot where they would halt for the night, Mr. Richardson made a winrow of hay right across his field in front of the army. When the 'hoppers reached it, about sundown, they took up their quarters for the night, and then the farmer applied his torch, with the gratifying result that the whole army was burned into a fertilizer in comparatively few minutes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE GOVERNMENT MEMORIALIZED ON THE SUBJECT OF CUBAN INTERFERENCE—REPLY OF LORD DERBY.

LONDON, June 2, 5 A. M.—A deputation from the Anti-slavery Society, comprising Sir T. Basely, F. Taylor Corbet, Pease Kinnaird and Evelyn Ashley, all members of Parliament, yesterday evening presented a memorial to Lord Derby, urging on the Government the duty of taking decisive steps, by way of friendly mediation, to bring about an equitable termination of the war in Cuba and the abolition of the slave trade. Mr. Ashley said as the United States had relinquished the idea of annexing Cuba, its good offices might be relied on to support this movement. Others of the delegation called attention to the atrocities in the coolie traffic.

Lord Derby replied that the Government had no right to interfere in the Coolie question. An assertion made by the memorialists, that the Cuban war was fast culminating in favor of the insurgents, was at least premature. He did not think Spain would view any proposal of mediation favorably. She would doubtless answer, "We must first finish the Carlists; then we shall have all our forces disposable for finishing the war in Cuba." At the same time, continued Lord Derby, the British Government would be very glad to avail itself of any prospect that was offered of putting an end to the existing state of things in Cuba. The emancipation of the slaves would no doubt sooner or later be accomplished. The slave owners are aware of this, and are only fighting for a continuance of the present system. He believed that emancipation could not be accomplished by itself, but must form a part of a complete scheme for the pacification of the island. The present time, therefore, was not favorable for English interference. He believed the United States had no desire to annex Cuba, but at the same time the American Government and people would receive an attempt of England to interfere between Spain and Cuba with considerable suspicion and be apt to put a wrong construction upon it.

THE RECENT BUSINESS FAILURES.

LONDON, June 2, 6 A. M.—The *Times'* money article says, in regard to the recent failures, that the rumors which prevailed for some days previous to yesterday's announcement may and probably have been the salvation of many, who set to work vigorously curtailing their liabilities and increasing their cash balances.

The *News* characterizes the *Times'* comparison of the present failures to that of Overend, Gurney & Co. as a gross exaggeration.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1875.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

The ceremonies of the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, may be said to have commenced yesterday afternoon, when the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the State was opened.

At an early hour the city was astir with Masonic bodies moving from their headquarters to the point designated for them by the Marshal of the day.

Three guns were fired in quick succession from Washington Square, and immediately the signal to move was communicated to the head of the lengthy street by the waving of guidons. Marshal Preston and his aids then took their positions at the head of the line, and the procession, marshalled in twenty divisions, took up its march. Preceding the Masons came twenty-four mounted policemen and two platoons of officers on foot. The Marshal's staff and mounted aides were all designated by conspicuous badges and wore their handsome jewels upon the left breast. The commanderies looked well, and the elegance of their appointments, together with the excellence of discipline, obtained for them many favorable comments along the line of march. The banners were occasionally supported by a force of knights arranged in the shape of a cross. The principal feature was the Detroit Commandery. This commandery is said to be the most proficient in the peculiar drill of the Knights Templar of any organization in the country. They were not long in demonstrating their claims to a great deal of credit for celerity and soldierly precision, for soon after the line moved they began their evolutions, and continued them at short intervals all along the line of march without in the least retarding, the general movement of the procession. Their movements included the formation of a line with a front of fifty men, and these were formed with such dexterity and in such good order as to provoke constant applause, and they went on their way rewarded by hearty clapping of hands and the flutter of handkerchiefs from the ladies, who occupied every available window on Broadway, where the procession could be seen to advantage. As the Eighth division passed Fifteenth street, the blue lodges filed into their places from streets on either side of Fifth avenue.

Previous to this their lines had been broken to permit as many of the order as possible to witness the attractive part of the parade. The remaining divisions, up to the Twenty-sixth, were each provided with bands of music, and consisted of from ten to fifteen lodges each. Each lodge was represented by from one to two hundred members, although the divisions were very unequal in strength of numbers. No. 1, In the Twenty-fifth division, St. John's Lodge was the Bible on which Washington took his first oath of office as President of the United States. In this division were also borne the vessels containing corn, wine and oil, a golden symbolic lodge carried by four worshipful masters, and the Holy Writings, square and compasses resting upon a cushion of purple velvet. The orator of the day, Judge John L. Lewis, together with visiting officers from other jurisdictions, occupied carriages, and in the rear of the line came the Commissioners of Appeal, the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, preceding the Grand Master, who rode between four Grand Stewards bearing their rods of office.

The decorations were numerous and, in the main, tasteful, but along Madison and Fifth avenues there was an absence of display, with the exception of the flags which were displayed from the Union League Club building, a few private residences and the hotels. The decorations at the Temple were not profuse, but they were arranged with good taste and to the best advantage. It is estimated that there were not less than four thousand Knights Templar in line, representing about forty lodges of Masons. There were nearly two hundred lodges represented by an average of one hundred men. The bands of music were thirty-nine in number, and the parade was fully twenty-four thousand strong. The regulations as to dress, were almost without exception complied with, and the few instances in which they were disregarded made the individuals who wore low hats or figured pantaloons conspicuous objects in the procession. With the exception of short halts, which are unavoidable in moving so large a body, the line moved along the prescribed route with but trifling interruption, passing through South Fifth avenue, Canal street, Broadway, Fourteenth street, Fifth avenue, Twenty-second street, Twenty-third street, Madison avenue and Twenty-third street to the Temple.

As the line advanced it was met with hand-clapping and huzzaing on every side, and numberless women at the windows freely waved their handkerchiefs. The entire procession occupied two hours and a half in passing a given point. Broadway presented an extraordinary appearance. Immediately below Canal street the roadway was blocked by carriages and wagons filled with spectators, as indeed were all the side streets along the line. The houses were many of them decked with flags and streamers, some of which were decorated with Masonic symbols, and the windows and roofs of buildings were crowded with spectators. Groups of ladies occupied all the show windows, and the sidewalks to the curbstones were jammed with spectators, all of whom seemingly entered fully into the spirit of the affair. During occasional breaks in the line, policemen assisted cardrivers and cartmen to cross the streets with their vehicles, but for the most part traffic was suspended entirely along the line of march.

After several hours of weary waiting, the crowd assembled in front of the Temple were gladdened by the arrival of the Grand Lodge. The officers alighted from carriages at the curbstone and marched up the steps, headed by the Grand Master and accompanied by past grand officers, representatives of other grand lodges and special guests. It was ten minutes of two when the large body began the ascent of the stairs, and the last member did not pass in until nearly half an hour afterward. At the head of the stairs they were met by the officers having the ceremonies in charge, and directed to their proper positions in the hall of the Grand Lodge. The hall was not decorated, except at the east end, where, on a raised platform, there were many beautiful floral adornments. On either side of the stage stood the pillars of the temple's outer porch, made of evergreen and ivy leaves twined about with red and white flowers. In the center was a large floral bank of various colors, representing an altar, to the left of which stood the ark of the covenant, draped with a flowing white cloth. The Grand Lodge filed in first and were assigned seats in the body of the room. The musical programme consisted of a hymn for baritone solo and chorus, "Thou who art God alone," written by Dr. Leopold Damrosch expressly for the occasion, and conducted by him in person; a "Te Deum," by Professor Caswell; a Masonic ode, "Our temple reared, complete it stands," by Harrison Millard; and chants, marches, an invocation, grand chorus and doxology. The other exercises began with prayer and reading of selections from Scripture by the Grand Chaplain, followed by an address by the Grand Master, the presentation of the architect, N. Lebrun, and the brother builder, John T. Conover, to the Grand Master, and the latter's response. A procession of officers was then formed and conducted around the chamber. The Grand Chaplain then offered the consecration prayer. The Grand Master poured on the lodge a vessel of corn, dedicating the lodge to Freemasonry; a vessel of wine, dedicating it to virtue; and a vessel of oil, dedicating it to universal benevolence. John L. Lewis, Past Grand Master, then pronounced an oration of some length. The Grand Master next advanced to the south, west and east, and in each place proclaimed the new Masonic hall dedicated, after which the grand honors were given and the lodge was covered.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Observance of Decoration Day.

Floral Tributes to the Memory of the Brave Soldiers Who Died for the Union—Memorial Ceremonies at the Cemeteries—Orations and Other Appropriate Exercises—Memorial Sermons Yesterday, &c., &c.

The programmes heretofore announced for the observance of Decoration Day in this locality were successfully carried out last Saturday in all their details. Thousands of men, women and children assembled at Allegheny, and the various other cemeteries in and around the city, to lay their floral tributes on the graves of the patriotic dead who sacrificed their lives for the preservation of our Union.

The arrangements for the memorial ceremonies were all made under the direction of the several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the two cities, viz: Hays Post No. 3, Sheridan Post No. 88, McPherson Post No. 117 and Post No. 151, of the South Side. The G. A. R. organizations were greatly assisted in their efforts by hundreds of patriotic ladies, who responded willingly and cheerfully to all calls made upon them in furtherance of the proper observance of the day.

THE WEATHER.

The day opened brightly, only a few straggling clouds appearing, and the indications were favorable to propitious weather until about eleven o'clock, when the sky assumed a dark and threatening aspect, and in half an hour thereafter a heavy storm occurred, the rain descending in torrents upon the earth. This happened at a time when thousands of people were at the cemetaries engaged in the work of floral decoration, and their experience was anything but agreeable. By one o'clock, or shortly thereafter, the rain ceased, and the afternoon was as favorable as could be desired.

On the North Side.

With a view of allowing persons so inclined to witness the ceremonies at the monument and also those in the Allegheny Cemetery, it was arranged that the former should take place in the morning and the latter in the afternoon. Early in the morning the children of a number of the Allegheny public schools assembled and formed in line to await the military. They had more than an hour's wait, it being after nine o'clock when the procession of which they were to be a part was ready to move. Following was the order of

THE PROCESSION.

The City Police Force.
Detachment of Knap's Battery.
Veteran Association.
Company B, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Third Ward Cadets.
Children from the Public Schools.
The Mayor and City Hall Officials.
City Councils.
Orator, Poet and President in Carriages.
Citizens in Carriages.

The procession marched over the prescribed route and passed up Monument Hill, where a convenient stand had been erected for the speakers and others.

THE MONUMENT

was handsomely decorated with flowers, flags and evergreens, and presented a beautiful appearance. At each corner of the base stood those large rustic backets which are so much admired in the parks. They were filled with the most beautiful flowers to be found in the green houses. All the niches and recesses around the monument were transformed into mossy beds from which spring flowers of every hue and form. Above these and around the balustrade hung festoons of evergreen, each projection bearing a laurel wreath, over the edge of the railing trailing vines and drooping roseboughs mingled, loaded with their sweet-scented bloom, swung low to mingle with the ivy and laurel. Higher up around the shaft of the monument were the National colors, inverted. Smaller flags at half-mast, fluttered from the projections above these. Upon the highest point of the hill the colors of the G. A. R. floated at half-mast.

THE CEREMONIES.

When the organizations and citizens had gathered around, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick being introduced, said: "On occasions like this it is fitting that the God of the living and the dead should be invoked in prayer and thanksgiving." He then introduced Rev. I. N. Baird, who delivered a touching and appropriate prayer.

Adjutant J. E. Stevenson, Post 88, read the orders from National and Departm nt Headquarters.

After singing the Grand Army hymn by the choir and the entire audience with effect, Judge Kirkpatrick asked leave to read an extract from Lincoln's celebrated speech at Gettysburg, which was granted with demonstrations of applause. It was read with excellent effect.

Next followed the singing of the beautiful and touching hymn, "Cover Them Over With Flowers," by the Union M. E. choir, under the leadership of D. B. Connor, Mollie Kelley presiding at the organ.

Judge Kirkpatrick then delivered a short address and was followed by the orator of the day, Captain C. J. Arms.

The closing ceremonies were hastened by the approaching rain. Dr. Horace B. Durant read a fine poem entitled "Our Dead Soldiers," and with a benediction the audience dispersed. The officers of Post 88 decided to postpone the decoration of the graves in the cemetery until Sunday morning. At that time the committee met and concluded the programme of Decoration Day by strewing flowers upon the resting places of their dead comrades.

THE HAMPTON MONUMENT.

The survivors of the Hampton Battery had the monument in East Park most handsomely decorated with vases of beautiful flowers and wreaths of evergreen. The faithfulness of the survivors of this distinguished organization in observing the commemorative exercises in honor of their dead comrades is worthy of emulation.

In Pittsburgh.

The heavy rain delayed the programme in Pittsburgh, and it was not until after one o'clock that Post No. 3, under whose auspices the observances were held, could proceed to the Allegheny cemetery.

During the morning a committee of the Post, consisting of Comrades Chalmers, Hunter and Borne, decorated a number of graves in Troy Hill cemetery. In the afternoon, as stated, the Post proceeded to the Allegheny cemetery. The procession was accompanied by the St. Cecelia Band. Arriving

AT THE CEMETERY,

under the leadership of Comrade Baldwin they marched to the monument of General Hays, where the members of Post 117, of East Liberty, were in waiting for them. The two Posts then poceeded to the flats, where some two hundred unknown soldiers are buried, and carried out the following exercises:

The address prescribed by the Grand Army was delivered by Comrade Hazlett, after which the Cathedral Band executed a dirge. The memorial hymn commencing

"Blest are the martyred dead who lie
In holy graves for freedom won,"

was then sung by the quartet, consisting of Prof. S. M. Alexander, Prof. Horner, Dr. J. G. McCandless, and Mr. George Petty, Prof. S. Bissell presiding at the organ.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. B. F. Brooke, after which the quartet rendered the beautiful ode "Cover them over with flowers." The ceremony of strewing the graves with flowers was then performed by comrades Chalmers, Baldwin, O'Brien and Chaplain Hartzell, the quartet singing "They are gone down the valley."

The band having then executed a dirge, and the touching song, "Tenting to-night," having been sung by the quartet in most admirable style, bringing the tears into hundreds of eyes, Colonel Richard Realf, the orator of the day, was introduced and spoke as follows:

There were great battles—and these are our dead. To-day, in this full fruition of the myrtled spring, we strew flowers upon their graves, opening the tenderest petals of our own souls, and yielding ourselves reverently to the hallowed messages and memories which these little grassy mounds bring back from the fading vistas and lessening theaters of the past. For in strictest verity these lowly graves are our loftiest heritage, and no large duty of high-engendered patriotism is more obligatory upon us all than that of keeping green and beautiful the memory of the heroes whose sacred dust they enfold. There will inevitably be differences of opinion among men concerning matters of polities; but there can be none regarding the fact that the memorable services and sacrifices of these our dead brothers gave to the principles of civilization and progress a broader career of development, and to our example a higher plane of influence, than they ever possessed before. The sorrowful, splendid years of battle, with their glory and woe, have passed, never, let us trust, to return; but there is not a crag, nor valley, nor river, nor plain in all the broad land which has not felt something of the awakening impulse that came in the mighty triumph and redemption which these now quiet sleepers wrought. In a more direct and literal sense than can be said of almost any other body of men, they created a new epoch in the world's history. Because they lived and died Freedom everywhere to-day walks the earth with firmer tread and more radiant brow. The influence of their work is felt in the field, on the sea, at the desk, the loom, the forge; in every center of business, every branch of industry, every department of commerce, every material, social and moral movement and evolution of the age.

Nor should it be forgotten that the motive which impelled them to leave home and altar, all whom they loved and by whom they were loved, for the embrace of battle and death, was not avarice, nor ambition, nor any of the self-seeking moods which ordinarily stir men, but consecrated devotion to the cause of their imperiled country. In all the wondrous story of national self-sacrifice since the world began, there is no sublimer record than this. Fit and proper is it, therefore, that their memories should be cherished as a priceless legacy. Into all the pursuits and employments of men their achievements have breathed the breath of a new life; setting free a spirit that is destined not only to rehabilitate the worn and wasted South, but to move onward from continent to continent, rousing up the slumbering nations in its course, and everywhere working out beneficent results in the material, political and moral condition of mankind.

It was a doctrine of ancient mythology that the good and brave were changed at death into stars, and that whenever a hero left the earth, a new star blazed out in the firmament. False as a dogma, it was true as a symbol of an everlasting spiritual fact. Our brethren are not dead, but translated; fixed in the shining arch of the moral heavens, a beacon and an inspiration forever.

"Weep not for me, my friends," said Epaminondas, as he yielded up his noble spirit: "this day your General is born." Thus, born to an immortality of fame, died the grandest of the grand Greeks; and thus too, dying, the humblest of our patriot kindred were born into that great immortality which is hallowed with the confidence and appreciation, faith and love of their countrymen, who will cherish their memories more and more with every succeeding year.

"That man hath reached the goal and won the prize,
Who lives with honor and with honor dies;
With name unstained, in fond remembrance kept,
By friends, by country, and by kindred wept;
Blending, when life is but a faded spell,
An angel's welcome with the world's farewell."

Surely, then, the spectacle which this redeemed and re-united nation presents to-day is no less inspiring than pathetic. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the old soldiers of the Union, the grizzled veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, come forth from their various homes, vocations and pursuits, stand shoulder to shoulder once more, hear again the old bugle calls, march again to the old familiar words of command—not now under skies lurid with battle, nor on fields fattened with blood, but to the hushed and peaceful places—

"Where glory guards with solemn round
The bivouacs of the dead."

These men of great achievements—of wounds and scars—maimed, hacked, hewn, decrepid, enfeebled, or by God's grace brought safely out of the hell-fires of horrible days—gather about these verdured cities of the silent, bearing each a floral offering, wreath, or cross, or crown, to lay in token of honor, of veneration and affection above the breasts of the sovereign dead. Nor do they gather alone. The roar of commerce is stilled, they great wheels of manufacture are at a stand; men, women and children throng forth to swell the solemn and touching procession of their heroes to their heroes' graves. Military companies move as escorts of honor, and the "Old Guard" of our liberties is but the pivotal point of motion for a great people. A nation's heart is in it—a nation's sorrow, and reverence and love. Such is the royal homage which to-day is paid at the shrines of our royal dead—the kings and princes of our common manhood.

But who are these dead whom we thus sceptre and enthrone?

The ardent spirit of our loyal young flamed into defiant wrath at the insult to the flag. To avenge it they bounded eagerly and rejoicingly away: sobering gradually into steady discipline, taking on the yoke of patient endurance, becoming heroes under privation, danger, conflict, wounds, suffering; lifted up by the strong stress of the great exigency to the large and liberal heights of fruitful and generous manhood. These, "swept by the battle's fiery breath down unknown ways of death," were some of those that passed.

Others were mature, reflective, analytic, robust-conscienced men, who had calmly fathomed the full meaning of the tremendous issues at stake, who saw with perfect insight the character of the principles involved and the spiritual forces marshaled, who knew well how frightful and prolonged must be the inevitable encounter, who had calculated to the last farthing the cost, who held life very dear, yet expected and purposed to lose it, and in such high renunciative spirit gave themselves deliberately to country and liberty. Men of family, of property, of responsibility, with great loves in their hearts and great interests in their hands, with whom "many a tie by iteration sweet strove to detain their fatal feet," embracing their wives, knowing it would be the last time, kissing the shining faces of their children, assured that the comforting radiance of their glances would, except in dreams, rest on them no more; choosing harsh duty rather than fond exemption, and marching away firm-pulsed to camps, hospitals, the hell of battle and the soldiers' death. These were costly sacrifices, were they not? Yet to-day we adorn a myriad graves in which such storied abnegations lie syllabled. Or their resting places, if not here in these sacred Valhallas where their comrades sleep, are beneath faroff Southern skies, on sunny hill sides, among shadowed forests or amid prone prison-pens, and the birds sing above them, and the grasses grow, and the wild flowers distil their fragrance, and the soft winds breathe memorial dirges, and they sleep in equal peace, and share an equally unchangeful and abiding glory.

"O sombre days and grand,
How ye crowd back once more,
Seeing our heroes' graves are green
By the Potomac and the Cumberland,
And in the valley of the Shenandoah."

These dead, too, were of almost every clime and nation under heaven. Fair-haired German, in whose ruddy Saxon face shone the light of great deeds that Vaterland had wrought, and of a brighter, more glorious future yet to come; impetuous Celt, with the unquenched valor of a hundred fiery generations tingling along his blood; men of the proud, lineage of Shakespeare, Milton, Sidney, Cromwell and Hampden; sons of the martyr-sires of Concord and Lexington, of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, heirs of all the exalted travail of those era-parting days wherein, as Lowell so finely expresses it in his lofty Centennial Concord Ode—

"The Old Time passed into the New"—

all Americans together, because together vivified and inspired with the intrinsic American idea—closing elbow to elbow for native or adopted land, enduring a common peril, fronting a common foe, falling side by side and blending in one common burial to await in common the reveille of the resurrection. Nay, even the very slave—

"Cowed by scourges and chains and whips,
Starved of bountiful fellowships,
Dull of feeling, heavy of brain,
Dead to the finer spiritual sense
That, through the white man's passion and pain,
Saw that the heavens were clear, and thence
God shining on us—"

approved himself a man, fighting for the inborn prerogatives of his common manhood, and he sleeps the soldier's sleep in as tranquil an honor as does he whose blood was drawn from the kings and princes of happier races, and his name is as worthily inscribed on the lustrous records of the patriot dead as theirs.

How came they to die? Late in the world's history a virgin continent had been opened to its civilization and enterprise. Here, on this rich and wide-stretching domain was set again the grand probation of self-government, of human capacity, and dignity and right. It had successfully endured the ordeal of unexampled prosperity and growth. Millions of the peoples of other lands and tongues had been flung upon it, had been absorbed by it, had learned to know and love and sustain the great essay, and put into it and under it their stoutest fibre and marrow. The waves of foreign war had beaten upon it, only to be thrown off innocuously like spray from a rock. It seemed that all was firm, lasting, secure. But at length came the inward strain, the internal commotion, in which Republics have a habit of dying. History can tell how immense in territory was the extent of the revolt, how multitudinous the number of its adherents, how thoroughly equipped and long prepared. The very resources of the nation had been wrested to its service. Trained officers of civil, military and financial affairs were its sworn supporters and chiefs. Loyal men, loth to believe in the reality of the dreadful purpose to destroy the government—taken unawares, without either moral or physical preparation—were struck dumb with amazement by the reverberation of the rebel guns against Sumter. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world was so peerless an experiment in such imminent peril; never was government so close to the sheer edge of overthrow by sudden, vast assault of treason. But it was not overthrown. Full-armed and panoplied and filled with divine wrath of battle, the soul of the nation sprang into defensive and aggresive life, and these glorious flower-crowned graves are a perpetual pledge and prophcy that government of the people for the people shall not perish from the earth.

How came they to die? Let us face the central fact. They died because, although a free people, we had not yet fully mastered the divine gospel of freedom. "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin;" and nations, as such, have their retribution here, in Time, where alone their existence is. These our hallowed dead were called to act in an awful tragedy of Divine requital for stupendous national sin—a sin of the rich upon the poor, of the educated upon the ignorant, of the strong upon the weak. We, this free people, this asylum of the oppressed, this last refuge and hope of liberty, had made ourselves owners of men, to whip them, to drive them, to buy and sell them, to rear from them stock of our own blood for market—mothers, wives and children, sweet to them as ours to us—for sale in the shambles: tearing, thus, the crown from the brow of labor and making chains not sceptres its symbols; dragging down humanity and trampling it in the mire; debauching politics, polluting literature and defiling religion, and diffusing abroad the stench of our inquity on all the winds of the heavens. There is an aspect of unutterable sorrow in this. We all had shared in the wrong. All sections, all trades, had basely profited by it. Its throne may have been in the South, but its power was over the North as well. We had suffered it, compromised with it, feared and knuckled to it, fetched and carried for it—its uplifted finger had commanded us like a lash. And every laureled grave we water with loving tears to-day is a cross of vicarious atonement. We gave, and gave, and gave, until every farthing gained by unrequited labor had been paid back with usury, until every drop of blood drawn by the scourge had been atoned with another drawn by the sword, until every cry that had wailed up to the Infinite from the slave had been matched in the dying moan of a free man. Thus made we sacrificial restitution and amends. And God's just doom was wreaked on a giant lie. And noble thought was freer under the sun. And Heaven is just.

What did their death avail? Says a great poet:

"The path of Duty is the way to glory.
"He who, ever following her commands,
On with toil of heart and head and hands,
Through the long gorge to the far light hath won
His path upward and prevailed,
Shall find the topping crags of duty scaled
Are close unto the shining table lands
To which our God Himself is moon and sun."

Their death achieved the redemption of the South from itself, and of the North from its degrading complicity in oppression. It plucked up by the roots the bitter sources of our national humiliation and woe; it settled the question as between a wild chaos of dissevered, conflicting States, devouring each other and waiting to be devoured by greedy despotisms—and our colossal, undivided Republic, stretching through many spaces, the abode of many peoples, speaking one language, owning allegiance to one political faith, and dwelling under one flag on whose blessed field are intermingled all the hues of heaven. A Republic with inexhaustible resources of agricultural and mineral wealth, with illimitable capacities of manufacturing greatness and power—with a commerce that flings its tentacles around the globe—a Republic with scope, verge, liberty, attraction and reward for the populations of crowded and burdened peoples everywhere throughout the world—the inspiring name in the ears of the poor and lowly to the uttermost ends of the earth. This grand Republic, compacted now, made one by the cement of precious blood—

"Broad-based upon the people's will,
And lasting as the inviolate sea"—

This ordered liberty, these stable opportunities and incitements of enterprise, industry, education and virtue; all we are and all we can hope to be and to do as a free people, these our imperishable dead have won for us; they and the ever-decreasing ranks of their yet surviving comrades, sharers alike in their heroism and their renown.

"Therefore their memory inspiration blows
With echoes gathering on from zone to zone;
For Manhood is the one immortal thing
Beneath Time's changeful sky;
And where it lightened once, from age to age
Men come to learn, in grateful pilgrimage,
That length of days is knowing when to die!"

Yet, while we thus pay unstinted honor to the lion brood of our illustrious dead, we must not for a single moment be misunderstood as glorifying war. Our destiny as a people is nobler, far, than that bloody trade. The rightful mission of our beloved country is to set the world the high example of government at home without an army, and the adjustment of difficulties abroad without the sword. "Let us have peace!" The fulfillment of the scholar's mission, the statesman's dream, the patriot's hope, the philanthropist's prayer, are sole in Art, science, industry, invention, culture, philosophy, religion—whatsoever ennobles and beautifies a nation—all plead for concord, reunification, complete and full deliverance from the resentments and bitternesses of the war. "The bravest are the tenderest;" the knightliest soldier is the most magnanimous toward a conquered foe. "With malice toward none, with charity for all," we extend the olive branch of sincerest reconciliation and brotherhood to those who, having once sought to destroy the Union, now repent their fatal folly, acknowledge the indivisible integrity of the Union, pay unforced homage to its supremacy, and are willing to fight for it under the national flag against foreign enemies or domestic foes.

But the necessary and logical results of the costly triumph obtained by the blood-sealed devotion of our sacred slain must forever be preserved inviolate. We cordially recognize and respect the exalted elements of personal character, the martial prowess, the devotion to what they falsely conceived to be duty, which distinguished so many of those who fought against us, and we drop willingly and ungrudgingly the tear of manly pity and compassion upon their graves. But we can make no jot nor tittle of concession that the rebellion, however nobly maintained, was in itself noble, or that there was not an immeasurable difference in the moral attitude of the two parties to the great conflict. The broadest charity and magnanimity demand not that. We cannot sacrilegiously dethrone our martyrs of liberty from their enshrined place. The dignified principles in whose behalf they yielded up their precious lives, the large inheritance of freedom their patriotic valor and persistence won, all the sanctified comrade-memories that with pathos of immortal pain come streaming down upon us from the gray and misty slopes of the Past, forbid that. Freedom and Slavery, Right and Wrong, are not mere vague words which signify nothing, but they pertain to the immutable veracities of the Universe, and are coeval with Eternity itself.

"Let us have peace, fraternity, union. The peace of righteousness; the fraternization of that spirit which sees how the Fatherhood of the Divine includes also the brotherhood of the human; and union under whose benign sway liberty throughout all our borders shall walk hand in hand with justice, and the lowliest well-doer, maugre creed, color or condition, may dwell under his own vine and fig-tree and eat the fruit thereof, none daring to molest or make afraid. To this exalted fellowship of equal rights, duties, charities, opportunities and rewards we welcome without reservation the whole gathered South. Our hands, tingling to the finger-tips with kindliest warmth and inclination, are outstretched. Hasten the stately day when in like hearty mood they shall be grasped and held; when we shall be one people in spiritual cohesion as in political form, a union of souls as of institutions; the regnant time in which conscience and equity shall reign supreme, and they alone shall be hailed as heroes, to be honored in statue and in song, who, like the consecrated dead over whose garlanded graves we swing the censers of grateful frankincense to-day, have given themselves to Freedom and to Truth, striving and enduring for the holy cause of Man.

"O, little mounds that cost so much,
We compass what you teach;
And our worst grossness feels the touch
Of your uplifting speech.
You thrill us with the thoughts that flow
In eucharistic wine,
And by your straight, tall lives we know
That Life is still Divine."

At the close of the oration, which was listened to with undivided interest and attention by the large assemblage throughout, all present united in singing the doxology, the exercises then concluding with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. Brooke.

The South Side.

At eight o'clock in the morning Post 151, of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled at their hall and then, headed by the Highland drum corps, marched to the South Side cemeteries, where Revs. Hollingshead, Humphreys and Kirk delivered addresses. The graves of the soldiers were then decorated. The members of the Post were assisted in this by the German Turner societies, who marched to the cemeteries headed by a brass band.

Pulpit Utterances.

Yesterday all the churches of the two cities were well filled, especially those where it had been announced memorial services would be held. In these many soldiers appeared, and at some Posts of the G. A. R. attended. Christ Church on Penn avenue, Rev. B. F. Brooke, pastor, was crowded at the morning service, and Hays Post No. 3. formed part of the audience.

FRATERNITY.

Dr. Brooke took for his text the words, "Life everlasting," 1 Tim., 1-18. After brief reference to the interesting services at Allegheny Cemetery on Saturday, and the fact that he had been requested to refer to Memorial Day in his sermon, the reverend gentleman said: It gives me an opportunity to encourage a feeling which is fast obtaining through the whole country—a feeling of fraternization both in Church and State. We all have, I doubt not, watched the movements of Vice-President Wilson through the South with the deepest interest; his testimony on the question of fraternity is certainly worthy of our confidence. Extremes meet. At Houston, Texas, on the 13th of May, Mr. Davis said, those who had been Confederate soldiers owed the same devotion to the flag under which they now live, if occasion should occur. The sentiment was received with cheering by at least ten thousand present. Like Blind Tom, Mr. Davis was among the first to clap and applaud his own sentiments. On the same occasion Governor Coke said, the war between the blue and the gray was forever ended—and henceforth they would march shoulder to shoulder under the same flag.

On the 24th all business was suspended at Memphis, in observance of the memorial services in Elmwood cemetery. The procession was immense. Ex-Federal soldiers turned out almost to a man—and in the ranks were seen tattered battle-flags of both Federal and Confederate armies. At no time since the war, says the Monday's telegram, has there been such genuine intermingling of blue and gray—and nothing since the close of the war has occurred calculated so completely to break down barriers between North and South, and unite our whole people. And right here, while these scenes are being enacted, redolent with the spirit of fraternity, the Secretary of War has granted permission to the Southern Memorial Association with their friends to enter Arlington Cemetery, the first of June, to decorate the graves of the Southern dead; also the Confederate graves at Glenwood and Congressional cemeteries on the same day. Surely a new era is dawning. We begin to think Mr. Wilson, and Judge Kelly are right, in their impressions, and that Mr. Nardhoff in his graphic statements, no less patriotic than lucid, is every way truthful in the prophecy he makes of the good time coming when every State in the Union will be restored to its proper position.

Do we appreciate fully the influence these annual solemnities are having upon this great question? Now that our orators on these occasions have ceased in the South to be "fire-eaters," and in the North to be ungenerous and illiberal, may we not feel this to be the dawn of a day whose sun shall no more, go down in blood?

But what has sprinkling flowers on the graves of our soldiers to do with so momentous a question as national Union? France and Germany sprinkle no flowers to-day. I do not say this is the reason France indulges a strong desire for revenge, and is preparing to gratify it; or that this is the reason Germany would further crush and dismember France, if possible; but here, I seem to think, there is something symbolical in a national solemnity—when, irrespective of section or name, the American people sprinkle flowers on the graves of American soldiers. The world never witnessed such a scene before as that in Tennessee on the 24th—when soldiers of opposing armies came together with their tattered banners mingling now in one grand display. Ex-Federal officers, representing nearly every State in the Union—orators from both armies—soldiers who had met in deadly conflict in the tug of battle, now, like brothers reunited, together going to lay a flower on the grave of the valiant and the brave. None but American soldiers could do this! and who knows, after all, but that the soldiers of the late war, by this simple means, shall largely contribute not only to a union of States, but a union of hearts, and so heal the wounds of this great confederacy? He who has so conquered himself as to lay a flower on the grave of a fallen foeman, is the bravest of all men, and the safest patriot to whom you can intrust the destinies of your country. There is a nobility now developing itself among our soldiery not only unique but truly grand and sublime. American soldiers know how to fight and they know how to forgive! and the American people are learning the lesson taught by every Memorial Day. Sprinkle flowers, commemorate your brave—and forgive. Interlaced and interwoven in all our material and social interests with the one starred flag floating over us, we *must* sprinkle flowers and forgive! And there is no place where this godlike attribute asserts itself so much as at the grave.

There never was such a commingling of interests, such an interlacing of sympathies, such a trial of hearts in any country as there has been in this. But we are learning that "the last great change blots out from the minds of sorrowing friends the memory of a thousand faults and follies which in life had destroyed hope, and infused fear into expectation. It is this blessed charity, this holy forgiveness, which arises like incense from the ashes of the urn, when besprinkled by the tears of mourners, which takes from grief more than half its bitterness." Death is a powerful preacher—the grave more eloquent in its silence than any living voice in its sublimest utterances.

I wish not this to be a funeral oration, but what a scene is presented by every memorial day! "Sorrow for the dead," says W. Irving, "is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced." Yesterday how many sacred memories were revived; what contributions were levied upon affection; how many hearts uncovered the wounds time has failed to heal. The brave soldier was there to lay his humble offering of respect on the grave of his comrade in arms. He thought of the drill, the march, the ensanguined field, the dead, *the cause* that nerved the warrior's arm and inspired the patriot's heart. The father was there, the mother, the sister, the wife; to them the hour was freighted with memories of the day they said to son, brother, husband, "Your country calls you, go forth to war, and God defend the right." Memories of anxious days and sleepless nights, tidings of battles fought, victories won and victories lost, and then, loved ones returning to find a soldier's grave. These were there, wending their pensive way to the solemn ceremonial, they laid the tributes of the heart's affection at the grave of buried love. A little thing we do, but it meaneth much. Jesus said not, "Do some great thing;" but, a little bread and a little wine, "Do this in remembrance of me." Flowers, too, are emblematical of the heart's sweet fragrance of affection: they are prophetical of heaven's eternal spring, and tell us of that paradise where no serpent lurks and no flower dies; emblems of hope and immortality.

The speaker then proceeded through a most interesting discourse on "Life everlasting," and throughout he was listened to by the large audience with the strictest attention.

PEACE.

Rev. John S. Sands, pastor of the Eighth U. P. Church, preached an interesting sermon last evening, taking for his text Isaiah ii 4: "And they shall beat their swords into plow shares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

After referring to the decoration services the reverend gentleman said: We needed not such a demonstration as that of yesterday to bring back the scenes of the civil war. We have not forgotten them; we cannot forget them. Almost every home in the land has its sad anniversaries to keep, and as they come around, the father says to the mother, "Just so many years ago to-day, our dear boy went away to the army, and never came back again;" or the widow says to the fatherless, "Just so many years ago your papa was killed at Antietam, at Lookout Mountain, at Vicksburg, at Gettysburg;" or the sister says, "Just so many years ago to-day brother died, and I think I will go out to the cemetery and sit awhile at his grave."

Ah, there is hardly a home in the land whose photograph album does not contain the picture of a soldier clad in blue or in gray, who they tell you died in the army. And are there not thousands and tens of thousands still living, whose armless sleeves, and scarred bodies and shattered constitutions tell the story of a dozen years ago? I say we needed not such scenes as those of yesterday to keep fresh the memory of our soldier dead, and yet they were not out of place. Ah no! It is fitting, it is right and proper that we who are to-day living and enjoying the goodly heritage which our departed heroes left behind them should unitedly honor them in the way we do while the world looks on. As a people we did not thirst for war. We did not court it, but when it was forced upon us in the providence of God, and was absolutely necessary for the salvation of our God-given, free institutions, we did not shrink from it, and as year after year passes away will pay our touching tribute to the memory of those that were slain that the nation might live. Yes, let us pick the choicest flowers of early spring and scatter them upon their grassy graves. They were brave men, true to their country and our country in that country's hour of peril. What dangers they braved!

what sufferings they endured! what wonders they did!

But the cruel war is over; peace has been established within our borders. We are glad of it, and look forward hopefully to the future, praying that the bond which binds us together North and South may become stronger and holier every year. Let me call your attention then to this bright picture, its certain realization and its promised permanence.

1. The bright picture. "They shall beat their swords into plough shares, and their spears into pruning hooks." Think of it, all deadly weapons of warfare shall be turned into implements of agriculture. The field shall be broken up by the busy husbandman instead of by the soldier, and it shall be covered with waving grain instead of with bleeding, dying men. Peace, sweet peace, universal peace shall take the place of horrid war! and that, my hearers, will be something new in the world. As it is now there is not a day passes in which we do not hear of wars or rumors of war some place. War never seems to sheathe his sword. He has no scabbard for it, and he will wield it until God shall take it out of his hand. Now that we are at peace as a nation we ought to be thankful for it. I feel that it ought to be a subject of devout thanksgiving and praise to God that such a good degree of harmony and brotherly love prevails between the North and the South that we are even beginning to see eye to eye and together sing the same old national songs. When we remember the fierceness of the contest in which we were engaged, the awful devastations it caused, the angry passions it stirred, the wonderful revolution it effected in the abolition of slavery, the cherished institution of the South, does it not seem wonderful that the conquered have submitted as quietly as they have, and are as ready to take us by the hand as they are? The Southern people as a people, are worthy of praise for the manner in which they are sitting down and forgetting the animosities of the past. Had the tide of battle turned the other way, I question whether we of the North would have submitted any more gracefully than they have done. Thank God, the breaches made by the war are closing up, the wounds are healing fast, and on our Centennial Independence Day, North and South will join hands and hearts under the dear old flag, "with full purpose of, and endeavor after new obedience." The Christian workers are beginning to come together closer than they have been for years. The Southern Sabbath school workers met their Northern brethern in a grand convention held lately in Baltimore, and almost forgot that they had ever been at war. The young men of the Northern Christian Associations went down to Richmond last week and met the young men of the South, who waited with open arms to receive them. The churches of the South are sending delegates to the churches of the North, conveying friendly salutation, and the churches of the North are sending delegates to the churches of the South on the same peaceful errand. * * * * And why should we not, one and all, as we have opportunity by voice and vote, North and South, labor for peace. God meant us to be one.

2. Its certain realization. The words of my text are not only prophecy but promise, and like all other promises of the Lord are put in language that carries with it the assurances of fulfillment. It shall come to pass, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. It shall be a peace won by the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God.

3d. Its promised permanence. "Neither shall they learn war any more." Brought about in God's way by the removal of all the causes of war, it shall be a lasting peace. Men shall not learn war any more. There will be no more need of naval academies and military schools and instructors. They shall be among the things that were. The trappings of war shall be hung up in our museums, and the men and women of that age shall look upon them as we now look upon the thumb-screws and iron boots and racks and other instruments of torture which were employed in other days for the punishment of religious offenders and in the exercise of church discipline. The weapons of war shall not be stored away in arsenals as they are to-day by the nations of the earth, but they shall be destroyed.

* * * * But the peace that God promised is one that shall not be broken. Nation shall no more rise up against nation, all cause of strife and contention shall be removed, and there shall be a great calm. Who would not rejoice in the dawning of that better day. Let us publish Gospel of peace far and near, and with it as the sword of the most High win that peace which God has promised by banishing sin and Satan from his footstool.

* * * * * * *

Well, my brother, my sister, you must conquer such a peace. It will not do to win it by making a compromise with your sinful passions, appetites and propensities. Such a peace with self would, in the end, be far worse than open war. Fight the good fight of faith! Conquer self, and then you will have a peace that passeth understanding; a peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Then you may put the weapons of your warfare forever away, and enter upon that rest that remaineth for the people of God, where the sword shall indeed be beaten into a plough-share, and the spear into a pruning hook. Neither shall there be war any more. Crowned with the crown of life, which shall not, like the flowers strewn upon our soldiers' graves, fade away, you will praise Him through whose grace you came off a conqueror and more than a conqueror. Thank God, the morning cometh.

THE COAL TAX.

Opinion of the Supreme Court Affirming its Constitutionality.

The following opinion (written by Chief Justice Agnew), was filed in the Supreme Court on Monday, in the case of the Kittanning Coal Company vs. the Commonwealth:

We are of opinion that the tax imposed by the 7th section of the act of April 24, 1874, is upon the corporate franchise of this company measured by its business, to wit, by the number of tons of coal mined or purchased and sold by it, and is not upon the coal itself. The tax thus imposed upon the franchises is uniform, it being at the rate of three cents upon every gross ton mined or purchased and sold. The argument against the tax must therefore deny the right of classification. The classification here is of incorporated coal mining and purchasing and selling companies, and, the subject of taxation their franchise or privilege of pursuing this business. Now what is there to prevent the legislature from making this class? It is not expressly forbidden in the first section of the ninth article of the constitution. It says: "All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws." Clearly there is nothing in this prohibiting the power to classify. Will it be argued that persons or the owners of property cannot be classified? For example can it be said that all single freemen cannot be required to pay a uniform tax? Or that the owners of horses or mules or of cattle cannot be taxed upon their horses, mules and cattle at a certain rate? Or that the owner of unseated lands or of farms, or mills, or houses and lots cannot be taxed at a uniform rate? What difference is there between saying that all horses and mules shall be taxed at a certain rate and saying that the owners of these horses and mules shall be taxed at the same rate upon them? The distinction is evidently unmeaning. Persons pay taxes, not property. This is so even when the remedy for the recovery of the tax is *in rem*. The law only takes hold of the property as a means of enforcing the duty of the person. When the constitution enjoins uniformity of taxation it is because of the rights of the citizen, not the right possessed by his property. Property is known to Society and controlled only through its ownership, and even when by death or other cause it becomes common the law immediately gives to it a new owner, and thereby prevents the strife which would attend appropriation by seizure and occupancy. Hence when the constitution said that all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within a given territory, it did not mean to separate the property from its owners, or, that property and not persons should pay taxes. This would be simply absurd, for inanimate things cannot perform duties. Taxes should be uniform because of the rights of the citizens to bear no more than equal burdens. The whole argument on this question of uniformity rests on this right of the citizen to be exempt from unequal burdens in supporting government. That he who has more to be protected by government should pay more for its support is a plain rule. But without the power to classify men as well as things, this undesirable inequality cannot be avoided, for if visible or tangible things only can be classified for taxation, then those whose wealth consists in that which is not visible or tangible, though it is far beyond the few visible effects of the poorer citizen, will not bear their proper share of the public burden. And among corporators or artificial persons the same result will take place. For instance, the invested capital of a water company and a coal company may be equal, yet in a certain state of the market the coal may be without profit while the water may bring in a large return. To tax one on the tons of coal sold and the other upon the quantity of water delivered would be grossly unequal. But by classification this inequality between persons, natural or artificial, can be avoided. It is clear, therefore, that the moment we concede the power to classify we have disposed of the question of uniformity, for then all that is required by the constitution is uniformity of taxes among the members of the class. Now the power to classify is not only retained in the clear language, but was held by the court to be continued in the case of Kitty Roup vs. The City of Pittsburgh. This power was possessed under the constitution of 1790, had been executed in numerous laws and existed when the new Constitution was framed and adopted. Thus real estate had been classified as seated and unseated and various kinds, as houses, lands, lots of ground, ground rents, mills, manufactories, furnaces, ferries and others. The classification of personal property was equally various, to wit: Slaves, horses, mules, cattle, carriages, watches, bonds, mortgages, stocks, money at interest, profit, etc. So trades, professions, callings and even single men were taxed by classification. Taxes were laid in various forms, as rates on values, rates on dividends or profits, and by specific sums on specified articles. These things were well known to the convention of 1873, yet no change was made in the power to classify, but it was recognized by saying that all taxes shall be uniform on the *same class* of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, by the latter clause even extending the power to classify by limiting the class to certain bounds. We must conclude, therefore, that a classification of coal mining and purchasing and selling companies is not beyond the legislative power, and the tax being clearly uniform upon their business, measured by the extent of it, is not only within the meaning of the constitution, but is equal and just.

Judgment affirmed.

Rossiter W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, furnishes the following *resume* for last year of the gold and silver products of the Western States: California, $20,300,531; Nevada, $35,402,263; Oregon, $609,070; Washington Territory, $154,535; Idaho, $1,880,004; Montana, $3,844,722; Utah, $3,862,139; Colorado, $5,186,520; Arizona, $487,000; New Mexico, $500,000; other sources, $100,000; total, $72,328,774—a gain of perhaps $1,000,000 over 1873. Besides these figures, he furnishes the information that the Comstock lode, Nevada, furnished $22,000,000. Since 1861 Nevada has produced no less than $244,000,000 of the precious metals.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1875.

The reports of the condition of general business as received from various sources are encouraging, as showing a gradual and sure revival of industry in almost all departments. Especially is this so of the eastern portion of this State, for the impression is general that this strike in the anthracite coal regions is about over for the present. In the Shamokin regions all the mines are reported to be in operation, and resumption in the Schuylkill region will not probably be many days behind. The same statements come from Mauch Chunk and Wyoming. Indeed, from all points where trouble has existed with the miners there comes the same encouraging assurance that the time for the resumption of mining is at hand. While the public have suffered little inconvenience from any lack of supply or advance in prices, operators open the year's business with bare docks and empty yards, thus affording a gratifying assurance of a steady market for months to come. The *Ledger* reports the total anthracite production for the week ending the 22d ult., 305,313 tons, and for the year to the same date 4,719,324 tons, against 6,528,201 to the same time last year, showing a decrease of 1,808,877 tons.

The quantity of coke and coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week was 67,355 tons, and for the year 1,186,686 tons, of which 991,141 was coal and 265,555 coke. This embraces all the coal carried both east and west. At Port Richmond for the week ending 22d ult., there were receipts of 7,000 tons of coal, shipments of 3,700 tons, leaving but 4,000 tons on hand.

—The Attorney General of Georgia has given a written opinion that United States bonds are not taxable by the State.

—The bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad have filed a petition in the United State District Court at Memphis, for the confirmation of their foreclosure.

—Freights at Ottawa, Canada, for lumber to United States ports, are reported to be one-third lower than last year.

—The Bank of England has about 800 clerks. They usually enter at between 18 and 25 years of age. Their salary begins at about $400 of our currency. From this they advance, until by the time they are 41 or 44 they get $1,700 a year, after which they can ordinarily hope for no increase.

—The total valuation of railroad property in Missouri, as returned by the several railroad companies to the Auditor, is $19,860,141. The total valuation of the same roads, as returned by the several county courts, is $54,849,312, a difference of $34,998,171.

—The Treasury Department will sell $2,000,000 in gold during June—$500,000 on each Thursday of the month.

—The annual report of the insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts just issued shows that fifty-three fire and marine insurance companies were doing business in that State on the first of January. The returns, compared with those of the previous year, show an increase in assets of $344,196; income $609,817, and outstanding risks, $10,590,496. There was a decrease in losses paid of $1,058,117 and in expenditures of $964,210. There are now twenty-one joint stock insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State. Since the previous report one mutual and five joint stock companies made insolvent by the great fire in Boston have rendered their final accounts, showing that their losses amounted to $32,400,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 2, 1875.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116½	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¾	....	121¾	....	121¾	....
5-20's, 1862	117⅜	....	117⅜	....	117⅜	....
5-20's, 1864	118¼	....	118¼	....	118¼	....
5-20's, 1865	121⅛	....	121⅛	....	121⅛	....
5-20's, 1865, new	123⅛	....	123¼	....	123⅛	....
5-20's, 1867	124⅛	....	124⅛	....	124⅛	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅞	....	119⅞	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	124	....	124	....	124	....
10-40's	117¼	....	117¼	....	117¼	....
10-40's, coupons	118¼	....	118¼	....	118¼	....
Currency 6's	122⅛	....	122⅛	....	122⅛	....
New 5 per cents	117⅛	....	117⅛	....	117⅛	....
Western Union Tel	76¼	76	76	76½	76⅛	76⅝
Quicksilver	....	14	....	....	15⅛	....
Pacific Mail	36	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Panama	....	....	....	131⅛	....	....
Adams Express	....	100¼	....	....	100	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	83	....
American Express	....	64	....	....	64	....
United States Exp's	....	....	....	....	49⅝	....
New York Central	....	....	102	....	....	102⅛
Erie	18⅝	18	17⅞	18⅛	....	18⅛
Michigan Central	....	63¾	....	....	63¾	....
Michigan Southern	61⅜	60⅝	60	60½	60⅝	61½
Illinois Central	....	100⅛	....	....	100⅛	....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	....	88¼	....	....	89	....
Chicago & Northw'n	40½	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	41	41⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	54⅜	....
Rock Island	102½	....	102	....	102½	....
St. Paul, common	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	34⅛	....	34¼
Do preferred	....	....	56	57	....	....
Wabash, common	....	....	....	9⅛	....	9⅛
Fort Wayne	....	97⅝	....	....	96⅞	....
Ohio & Mississip	21	....	22	22¼	22	23
Union Pacific	79⅛	77⅝	77⅝	77⅞	78⅛	78
Harlem	....	133	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	22	....	....	21	....
Iron Mountain	....	19	....	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C	....	4½	....	....	4½	4½
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	....	32½	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	33	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	48⅞	....
Reading, sales	53½	....
United Co's. of N. Jersey	129¾	130
Oil Creek	9⅜	9½
Lehigh Valley, sales	62¼	....
Allegheny Valley	....	97
Central Transportation	....	45¼
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L. R. R.	75	75½

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent. Choice mercantile paper 3½ per cent.; prime 4@5 per cent.

STERLING

Firm at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight.

GOLD

Strong, opening and closing at 116½, with sales during the day at 116⅝. Loans made flat and 1@4 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $464,000. Clearings $33,000,000. Specie shipments $480,000, of which $300,000 is gold coin. Customs receipts $392,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened heavy and lower with a decline in prices ranging from ⅛@1⅜ per cent. The leading features were Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Northwestern. The first named fell off from 79⅛ to 75⅛ and recovered to 76¼. Lake Shore declined from 62 to 59⅝. Western Union from 77 to 77⅝. Pacific Mail from 36⅛ to 34⅞ and Northwestern from 40⅞ to 40. There was a subsequent recovery of from ⅜@1¼ per cent. in these shares. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 24 to 23⅝ and rallied to 23⅞. Erie sold at 18⅛@17⅞@18⅛. Illinois Central sold at 101¼, against 100⅜ at the close yesterday. The other changes were confined to a radius of from ⅛@½ per cent. At second call the market was quiet and firm. At the close it was irregular and in the main weak, the principal activity being in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Northwestern. Transactions 338,000 shares, of which 71,000 were Pacific Mail, 82,000 Western Union, 17,000 Northwestern, 11,000 Erie, 93,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash and 40,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	62	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel	75¾	Wabash	9⅛
Quicksilver	15½	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	100	Fort Wayne	97
Wells-Fargo Ex	83	Terre Haute	5
American Express	64	Do preferred	22
U. S. Express	48	Chicago & Alton	102⅛
Pacific Mail	34⅛	Do preferred	106
New York Central	102⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Erie	17⅞	Clev., Col. & Cin	52
Do preferred	21	Burlington & Q	112¼
Harlem	134⅜	Lake Shore	60⅜
Do preferred	134	C. C. & I. C	4
Mich. Central	63⅜	Illinois Central	100¼
Cleveland & Pitts	89½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23
Northwestern	40⅝	Union Pacific st'k	78¼
Do preferred	54⅜	Central Pacific bds	103⅛
Rock Island	102⅛	Union Pacific bds	102⅛
N. J. Central	108	Del. & Lack	117⅛
St. Paul	33⅝	Bankers' Bills	487½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	124⅜	5-20's, 1867	124¼
5-20's, 1862	117⅝	5-20's, 1868	124
5-20's, 1864	118¼	10-40's	118¼
5-20's, 1865	121⅜	New 5's	117⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	123⅛	Currency 6's	122⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102⅝	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	52½	N. Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	52	N. Carolina, new	11¼
Virginia, new	35		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875.

The course of trade in wholesale mercantile circles to-day, was even and comparatively undisturbed. The grain and produce markets are still weak, although it is thought that bottom has been touched on prices for grain. We reduce our quotations on leading articles of produce, the only instance to the contrary being apples, which are somewhat advanced. Provisions are easy with a good jobbing trade at about former values. In groceries a quiet market has ruled at unchanged prices. Dry goods and general merchandise are steady with a moderate trade.

We take from the St. Louis *Republican* the following carefully prepared statistical estimate of position of the surpluses of the wheat crop at the present time:

The wheat crop of France for 1874 attained the extraordinary amount of 124,000,000 hectolitres, or at 60 pounds to the bushel, 455,700,000 bushels, and this amount has been authenticated by the Minister of Agriculture of that country. The deduction of the amount for all home consumptive purposes, leaves a surplus of 33,724,510 hectolitres, or 123,937,574 bushels. Russia had an average crop in 1874, and based on the average annual export for nine years—from 1864 to 1872 inclusive, it is estimated that that country would have from the crop of 1874 a surplus of 51,000,000 bushels. Hungary had a full average crop in 1874, and it is estimated would have a surplus for export of 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels. Germany and Austria had a full average wheat crop in 1874. Italy, Portugal and Spain, it is stated, would have to import wheat moderately to supplement their home production. Switzerland always imports wheat, mainly the production of France, but also other foreign grain through the port of Marseilles. Belgium requires to import 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels. The wants of the United Kingdom are approximately indicated by the following statement found in the New York *Produce Weekly* of May 14, 1875:

	1874-5. Qrs.	1873-4. Qrs.
Home crop	13,750,000	9,203,004
Del. Sept. 1 to March 27	7,260,380	6,419,828
To be del'd March 27 to Aug. 31	6,489,620	2,783,176
Import Sept. 1 to March 27	5,557,875	6,862,357
Home delivery same time	7,260,380	6,419,828
Total supply Sept. 1 to March 27	12,872,255	13,282,182
Annual consumption in United Kingdom	22,000,000	22,000,000
To be supplied March 27 to August 31	9,187,745	8,717,818
Deduct home crops to be delivered March 1 to August 31	6,489,620	2,783,176
To be supplied from imports March 27 to August 31	2,698,125	5,934,633
Deduct wheat and flour in transit March 31	1,506,175	1,189,310
To be supplied from imports March 27 to August 31	1,191,950	4,745,623
Equal in bushels to	9,535,600	37,965,032

"With the crop of the United States," says the *Produce Weekly*, "estimated at 330,000,000 bushels for 1874, and 200,000,000 consumption, based on an estimated population of 43,397,788 (the consumption of 1873 reckoned on a population of 42,135,772, is stated at 196,118,644 bushels) a surplus would be left for export of 100,000,000 bushels, September 1, 1874, of which about 47,331,272 bushels have been exported to May 14, leaving a still remaining surplus of 52,668,728 bushels." By these statements it is discerned that the four largest wheat producing countries have from their respective crops, deducting the estimated amounts for all their own consumptive purposes, the following surpluses:

	Bushels.
United States	100,000,000
France	123,937,574
Russia	51,000,000
Hungary	55,000,000
Total bushels	329,937,574

The visible supply of wheat in granary, at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, May 15, 1875, and as compared the same week in 1874-73, was:

	Bushels.
May 15, 1875	11,300,888
May 16, 1874	9,834,395
May 17, 1872	6,353,038

The United Kingdom is the great customer for the wheat of the country, and without this demand, the foreign exports of the country would not be more than 10 per cent. of the average annual exports as calculated for 16 years, or from 1859 to 1874 inclusive—which were 24,491,139 bushels, of which there were exported to the United Kingdom 22,284,131 bushels, or about 90 per cent. annually of the average total foreign exports. By this may be clearly discovered the importance of England to the wheat growers of this country as a market for the surplus of our crops, and the proportion of the effect its wants will have upon the market value of the grain here. Take the present time for an example: The amount of the wheat of the crop of 1874 in this country estimated as a surplus over all consumptive demands here is stated above at 100,000,000 bushels: to May 14th inst. has been exported in round numbers say 48,000,000 bushels, of which the United Kingdom may be supposed to have taken nine-tenths, and of the remainder of the surplus is estimated to require from March 27 to August 31, only 9,535,600 bushels. With the greater proportion then, of the surplus in the country, and the near approach of the harvest of 1875, and the vast surpluses of the other great wheat producing countries, what may reasonably be inferred as to the present and future values of wheat.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,487	Apples, bbls	[illegible]
Cheese, bxs	[illegible]	Corn, bush	[illegible]
Wheat, bus	[illegible]	Rye, bush	[illegible]
Oats, bush	13,076	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Bacon, tcs	178	Potatoes, bush	[illegible]
Hay, bales	1,015		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,121	8,693	16,814
Apples, bbls	393	1,253	2,818
Cheese, bxs	1,833	1,544	3,377
Corn, bush	16,877	11,903	34,385
Wheat, bush	2,506	6,085	8,591
Barley, bush	1,255	....	1,255
Rye, bush	1,045	705	1,750
Oats, bush	19,256	29,187	48,443
Butter, pkgs	269	246	515
Bacon, pcs	5,455	....	5,455
Bacon, tcs	....	1,401	1,401
Potatoes, bush	18,878	7,190	27,055
Hay, bales	1,795	2,376	4,171

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market is very quiet under the influence of declining values. Receipts are slightly on the increase, having been 17,830 bushels for the past week. Wheat is beginning to move more freely; we note a sale of 1 car prime red winter at $1 35. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 35; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 30; spring wheat is weak, No. 1 Chicago ruling at $1 18@1 20; No. 2 do, $1 05@1 10. Receipts for the past week were 6,085 bushels against 2,506 bushels the previous week. Corn is still weak and declining. We quote shelled at 80@81c per bushel for yellow; 79@80c for high mixed; 78@79c for low mixed and white. Ear was also lower; quotable at 78@82c. Receipts for the past week 11,903 bushels, against 16,877 bushels the previous week. Oats were in increased supply with little doing and very weak; we quote at 70@71c per bushel for white; 68@69c for mixed. Receipts 29,187 bushels for the past week, against 19,256 bushels the week previous. Rye is unchanged at $1 15@1 20. There is nothing doing in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is a good trade, rather more active than last week, owing to a reduction of the prices of some of our leading dealers of 25c per barrel. Receipts 8,693 barrels for the week ending to-day. We note the arrival in St. Louis, of flour made from the wheat of 1875 coming from Georgia and Texas. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $3 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—Receipts for the week 2,376 bales. The market is steady. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $23 00@24 00 ₩ ton; No. 2 $20 00@22 00; upland prairie $17 00@19 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $25 00@27 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market is easy with a downward tendency. We quote bran at $1 10@1 15 ₩ cwt.; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₩ cwt.; chopped feed $1 75@1 80 ₩ cwt.; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt.

MALT—The market is quiet. We quote at $1 30@1 35 ₩ bushel for Western; Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1 45@1 50 ₩ bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The week's receipts were 1,253 barrels. The market is firm and higher on choice grades. We quote at $4 00@5 00 for strictly sound fruit; prime $3 00@3 50; the lower grades were unsaleable, and could hardly be got rid of at any price.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 50@55c ₩ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The market is steady. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₩ bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—Under the warm weather the market is weak, although the scarcity of choice grades makes the top prices steady. Poor to medium grades are in liberal supply and depress the market. Receipts continue to steadily decrease, being 246 packages by rail for the week. Choice dairy, solid packed, was quoted at 24@26c; prime 20@22c; poor to medium grades were a drug in the market, with no sales at any figure except those ruling for grease.

CHEESE—Old cheese is nearly out of market; quoted at 14@15c ₩ ℔ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 15@16c; Sweitzer 17@18c ₩ ℔; Limburger 12@14c. New cheese is active at 12½@13c for prime factory. Receipts are 1,544 boxes for the week.

EGGS—There is a firm market with quotations steady at 17c ₩ doz for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₩ ℔, 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2 ₩ ℔, 20@50c, as to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 11c ₩ ℔ for choice cakes; medium loose 12@12½c; maple syrup in gallon jugs $1 05@1 15 ₩ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in barrels 95c@$1 00.

POTATOES—The receipt have not been quite so heavy this week as last, having been but 7,190 bushels for the week ending to-day. The market is still weak and depressed. We quote at 95@$1 00 ₩ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless 85@90c ₩ bushel; other grades 80@85c ₩ bushel. Sales on track were at 70@75 ₩ bushel for peachblows, and 65@70c for Peerless. Early Rose sold at $5 50 ₩ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and may be quoted easy at 75@80c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₩ ℔; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c ₩ ℔; dried peaches are firm at 10@10½c ₩ ℔ for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 24@28c ₩ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 20c ₩ ℔. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₩ barrel; $5 00 ₩ half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply of early strawberries is liberal and the market is lower. We quote at 10@15c per box, as to condition.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $6 50 ₩ barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c per dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 75 per box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c per dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes at $1 60 ₩ box; $1 50 per crate. New Southern potatoes are quoted at $7 00 ₩ barrel.

Provisions.

There is a steady market at about the range of values noted yesterday. Receipts are only moderate being 495 tierces for the past week.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₩ ℔; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13⅝c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured at 13½c ₩ ℔; canvassed do 14c. Sugar cured shoulders at 11c ₩ ℔; do canvassed 11¼c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; do canvassed 14c; dried beef—sugar cured 15c; canvassed 15¼c; beef tongues, ₩ dozen $6 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $22 00@22 50 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easier. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₩ ℔, 16c; half bbls do 16¼c; in buckets, 17c; in 5-℔ caddies, 17¼c; in 3-℔ caddies do, 17½c; in 3-℔ pails do, 17¼c; in 5-℔ do, 18c; in 6-℔ do, 17¾c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 18 ₩ gallon; extra do $1 13; No. 1 do 98c; No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¼@9c ₩ ℔ for choice, and 8@8¼c for medium.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following review of Monday's provision market in that city: "Hog products were less active and stronger but irregular. The market opened strong all round, but a steady advance was noted in the speculative articles under a good demand. Suddenly they broke, and declined amid intense excitement, then ruled steady. The drop seemed to be forced by heavy operators here, who were afraid that the market would go a point higher than consistent with a brisk outward movement. The receipts of hogs were moderate, and prices steady, while the arrivals of the month are some 55,000 head less than those of May, 1874. Our stocks of pork are large, but meats are in such light stock and have moved out so freely as to indicate that pork will be wanted later in the season to supply the place of meats. Hence prominent operators think there will be no difficulty in clearing up stocks, provided they are not held too high. Stocks of all kinds are worked round into strong hands, able to hold at whatever figures may be deemed prudent. Yesterday a good deal of the business done was in changing over, to provide for June deliveries on the morrow."

Groceries.

The market continues to rule quiet and materially unchanged. Sugars are steady, and coffees are easy, other standard groceries are unchanged and the market is rather devoid of interest. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees. ₩ ℔.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10⅜c
Prime Rio	22 c	do extra C	10⅛c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	35 c	Extra B—yellow	9⅝c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	New Orleans	8½@9¼c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Cut loaf	12½@12⅞c
Java, in papers	40c	Crushed	11⅞c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Powdered	11⅞c
Teas.		Granulated	11¾c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Strictly ch'c N.O.	72@75c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55c@1 00	Good	68c
Oolong	55c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25c@ 65	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@60c
Choice Carol'a	8¼@8¾c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7½@8 c	Pearl	5¼c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Silver gloss	10c
Spices.		Corn	10c
Cloves	55 c	*Raisins.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₩ bx	$3 00
Cassia	33 @35 c	Valentias, ₩ ℔	12 c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Currants, ₩ ℔	7½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	9½@12 c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap ₩ bx	$4 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best ₩ bx	7 00
Soda.		Do. N.Y. City ₩ bx	4 50
Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	6c	German mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	7c		

TOBACCO—There is a good market, with a moderately active demand. We quote:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@65c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	55@58c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Tens	57@60c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Navy	63@65c	Wrappers	18@25c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Ohio Seed wrap'r	20@25c
Virginia Tens	58@63c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Cav	58@63c	Conn. (choice)	
Double Thick	63@68c	wrapper	60@70c
Flounders	63@85c	Conn. filler	10@15c
Bright pounds	63@81	Havana wr'p's	$1 20@1 50
Black Quarters	55@60c	Havana fillers	$ 95@125
Rough & Ready	65@85c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut plugs	75@80c	Penn'a Seed	$15@20
Fine Cut	55@90c	Connecticut	25@30
Cut and Dry	35@42c	Seed & Havana	35@38
Scotch Snuff	55@60c	Havana	60@150
Black Snuff	60@85c		

FISH—There is a good demand with steady prices as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl	$22 00	Large do ₩ 100	6 50
No. 1 mess	21 00	Boneless codfish	7@7½
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	White fish, ₩ half bbl	6 25
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00	Lake herring, do	4 75
No. 1 shore	13 00	Lake trout do	5 75
Extra No. 2	11 00	Labrador herring, ₩ bbl	$7 00@7 50
No. 2 bay	10 00	Potomac do ₩ bbl	7 00
New No. 3	9 50	Round do ₩ bbl	$6 25@6 75
Georges codfish, medium ₩ 100	6 00	Bloaters ₩ bx	2 25
Large do ₩ 100	6 50		

Dry Goods.

While there has not been much that was new, to report in the dry goods trade here since last week, the market in the East has been weak and a marked decline has taken place in values of standard prints and sheetings. Wholesalers here have not reduced quotations as yet, but may be expected to do so by the close of the week. We quote as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width	P'ce		Width	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	10	Lawrence LL	36	8½
Penn Mill	36	10	Laconia E	36	9
Eagle No. 1	36	10	Laconia B	36	9½
Western trade	36	8¼	Laconia O	40	9½
Magnolia	36	8	Laconia	9-4	27½
Avondale	36	7	Laconia	10-4	30
Conestoga A	36	10	Conestoga	10-4	35
Chippewa C	28	6	Waltham	46	13½
Nonatook	4-4	9½	Juniata B fine	4-4	8½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonw'th O	27	6¼	Lonsdale	36	12
Suffolk L	36	8	Lonsdale Cam	36	16
Suffolk B	36	8½	Fruit of Loom	36	12½
Hamilton A A	36	8¼	Bay Mill	36	13¼
Avondale	36	9½	Dayol	35	14
Paragon	36	9½	Wamsutta	36	15½
Bright	36	10½	Waltham	42	12½
Hill, Smp'r Idm	33	9	Pepperell	9-4	30
Hill	36	11	Pepperell	10-4	35

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs	8	Sprague fanc's	7½
Cocheco shirt'g's	8	Amer'n fanc's	7½
Oriental shirt'gs	7½	Southbr'ge	7
Sprague shirt'gs	7	Oriental fanc's	7½
Regatta shirt'gs	7½	Cocheco fanc's	8
Wash'n shirtings	6½	Albion fancies	7
Freeman's	6⅝	Albion solid	7
Wamsutta fancy	7	Simpson's black	8
Amoskeag fancy	7½	" mourning	8
Richmonds	8	Merrimac	8½

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10½	Thorndike	7-8	11
Conestoga A A	7-8	12½	Portsmouth	7-8	19
Conestoga C T	4-4	16	Portsmouth	4-4	26
" gold m'dl	4-4	18	Whittaker	7-8	31
" prem. A	4-4	23	Whittaker	4-4	35

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	Union	9½
Glasgow	10½	American	8½

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	33	Penn Mill, 2½ b'sh	38
Penn Mill, 3 bush	45		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain fine	28	Colored carpet ch'n fine	35
Cotton bat	14@16@18	Cotton twine	28

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 2.—The jobbing branches are more active, but the package trade in cotton goods remain quiet, and woolen goods are moving slowly. Prints are generally quiet in first hands, but Garner's makes have sold fairly since their reduction in price. Regatta and Tournament shirting prints are reduced to 7½c. The *Daily Bulletin* says that two hundred and fifty cases of Germania and Scotia Mills beavers will be sold at auction Wednesday next.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, furnish us the following revised list of prices:

Acid.			
Acetic	℔	12	@ 18
Citric	℔	1 35	@ 1 45
Oxalic	℔	22	@ 24
Sulphuric	℔	2¾	@ 4½
Tartaric	℔	60	@ 65
Alcohol, gal		2 40	@ 2 50
Aloes.			
Cape	℔	16	@ 20
Socot	℔	65	@ 75
Am Carb	℔	22	@ 25
Aqua	℔	8	@ 12
Annotta	℔	50	@ 60
Ashes.			
Soda	℔	4	@ 5
Bal Copa	℔	95	@ 1 05
Bay rum, gal		2 75	@ 3 50
Bark.			
Cassia	℔	35	@ 38
Cinch red	℔	1 20	@ 1 30
" pale	℔	70	@ 80
" com	℔	20	@ 40
Black Lead.			
American	℔	5	@ 6
East Ind	℔	11	@ 12
German	℔	6	@ 8
Blue mass	℔		@ 70
Blue vitr	℔	12	@ 13
Borax ref	℔	16½	@ 19
Brim roll	℔	4	@ 5½
—Flor sul	℔	4½	@ 6
Calomel A	℔		@ 1 30
—English	℔		2 88
Camp ref	℔	32	@ 35
Canthar's	℔	1 80	@ 2 12
Cham Ger	℔		@ 60
—Roman	℔		36
Chlorof'm	℔	1 20	@ 1 30
Cloves	℔	52	@ 58
Cochineal	℔	70	@ 85
Con lye, cses		5 25	@ 7 75
Copperas	℔	2	@ 3
Cr'm Tar	℔	48	@ 50
Cubebs	℔	15	@ 20
Cudbear	℔	25	@ 35
Emery En	℔	10	@ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	50	@ 55
—Sulph	℔	75	@ 80
Ext Logw	℔	13	@ 13½
—Liq Cala	℔	38	@ 45
—Italian	℔	25	@ 30
—Sicily	℔	..	@ 25
Fustic	℔	3	@ 4
Galls Alep	℔	..	@ 25
Gum.			
Arabic sts	℔	20	@ 30
" White	℔	40	@ 50
Myrrh T'k	℔	55	@ 62
Shellac	℔	75	@ 90
Trag s'rts	℔	25	@ 35
" Flake	℔	90	@ 1 00
Hoffm's A	℔	55	@ 58
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00	@ 1 20
—Span fl't	℔	1 10	@ 1 25
Iodine res	℔	4 75	@ 5 00
Junip Ber	℔	7	@ 9
Logwood	℔	2⅛	@ 2½
Mace	℔	1 45	@ 1 55
Madder	℔	15	@ 17
Mag cal	℔	80	@ 1 00
—Carb	℔	30	@ 35
Manna SF	℔		@ 1 25
Morph sul	oz	5 45	@ 5 75
Nut No 1	℔	1 35	@ 1 40
Oil.			
Anise		3 50	@ 4 00
Bergamot	℔		@ 8 50
—Castor	℔	17½	@ 20
—Cinnam	℔	2 00	@ 2 20
—Cloves	℔	3 50	@ 3 80
Cod liv, gal		1 90	@ 2 25
Lemon	℔	5 00	@ 5 25
Linseed, raw		73	@ 75
Linseed, bl'd		78	@ 80
Neats F, gal		90	@ 1 35
Olive, gal		1 75	@ 2 00
—qu'rts, doz		6 25	@10 00
—pints, doz		3 25	@ 3 50
Origan	℔	70	@ 1 20
Pepper't	℔		@ 6 50
Rosemary	℔	1 00	@ 1 50
Sassafras	℔	75	@ 85
Sperm	gal	2 30	@ 2 50
Tanners	gal	58	@ 61
Whale	gal	85	@ 92
Wintg'n	℔	4 75	@ 5 00
Opium Ty	℔		@ 8 40
Pl Paris, bbl		4 00	@ 4 25
Potass.			
Bichrom	℔	24	@ 26
Chlorate	℔	34	@ 40
Iodide	℔	3 75	@ 4 00
Putty	℔	4	@ 5
Quin sulp	oz	2 40	@ 2 50
Rosin	bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Root.			
Gentian	℔	8	@ 12
Ginger E I	℔	..	@ 18
" Jamca	℔	..	@ 35
Ipec pow	℔	..	@ 1 88
Jalap pow	℔	..	@ 85
Liquorice	℔	..	@ 14
Rhub E I	℔	1 00	@ 1 80
Sars Hon	℔	..	@ 58
Senega	℔	1 00	@ 1 10
Valeri Eu	℔	38	@ 40
" Germ	℔	25	@ 26
Sal Ammo	℔	14	@ 16
—Epsom	℔	3	@ 5
—Soda	℔	2½	@ 3½
Seed.			
Canary	℔		@ 23
Hemp	℔	7¼	@ 8
Cardamn	℔	1 80	@ 2 35
Mustard	℔	8	@ 10
Senna Al	℔	17	@ 22
" E In	℔	17	@ 22
Soda.			
Bi Carb	℔	5	@ 6
Soap Cast	℔	12	@ 15
—Cast wh	℔	18	@ 21
Sugar L'd	℔	..	@ 28
Tarp spgal		43	@ 45
Varnish.			
Copal	gal	1 25	@ 2 00
Japan	gal	80	@ 1 30
Damar	gal	1 60	@ 1 80
Ven Red	℔	2¼	@ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Are moving freely at good prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	₩ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₩ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₩ case	4 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₩ case	8 00
Less quantity	₩ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	4¾@5 c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	5¼@6 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	@2½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₩ ℔	@2¼c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₩ ℔	6 @6½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	6¾@7½c
Copperas—20 bbls	₩ ℔	@1¾c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₩ ℔	@3⅛c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	₩ ℔	@3 c
Muriatic acid	₩ ℔	@4½c
Nitric acid	₩ ℔	@15 c
Chloride calcium	₩ ℔	@2½c
Pure alumina	₩ ℔	@10 c
Lump alum	₩ ℔	3⅛@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—There is a good trade, at unchanged rates. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	9¾c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10 c
Fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gall, in barrel lots	42 @46 c

ASHES—Market quiet with a medium trade. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 25 ₩ cwt. for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

Petroleum.

June 3—The crude petroleum market eased off a little yesterday, and prices fell about 2¼c per barrel. Refined was firm with a steady tone to the markets all around.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 25; Union do $1 20; outside lines $1 15; immediate shipment, $1 45. The sales were 20,500 barrels at Parkers, and 2,000 barrels at other points. The market at last reports was quiet but firm.

REFINED.—There is a somewhat increased inquiry at current rates, and a steady feeling both to the Eastern markets and the trade in this city. We quote standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 9⅝@9¾c; on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9¾@9⅞c; New York delivery rules at 13¼c spot; 13½c for last half of June. Baltimore is quoted at 13c for prompt delivery, and 13¼ for June. Philadelphia rules at 13¼@13½c for spot and June delivery.

OIL BARRELS—Remain inactive and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city-made; $1 10@1 20 for country-made.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 2.—The *Courier* says: The market opened in the morning at $1 25 for United, and rapidly advanced to $1 31¼c, during which time quite large quantities were sold. It subsequently declined to $1 22½, but advanced to $1 25, at which figure it closed. Sales:

300 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 45
400 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 47½
300 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 50
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 45
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 47½
2,000 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 27½
2,500 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 25
2,000 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 22½
1,000 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 30
1,000 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 31¼
1,000 bbls, river, Union, at wells	1 15
2,000 bbls, river, Union, at wells	1 17½
1,000 bbls, river, Penna. Tran., at wells	1 18¾
1,000 bbls, river, Penna. Trans., at wells	1 15
2,000 bbls, river, immediate	1 45
1,000 bbls, river, immediate	1 47½
4,000 bbls, river, immediate	1 50

NEW YORK, June 2, closing 1.—There is a strong feeling at current prices with a trifle more inquiry without, however, leading to much business. Crude in bulk is quoted at 6⅜c for spot, and 7c for June; do in shipping order at 10@10⅛c for spot and June. Refined at 13⅛c for prompt delivery and 13⅛c for June, with sales rumored of 10,000 barrels for early deliveries but particulars not reported; refined in cases at 18@20c. For Baltimore delivery refined is quoted at 13c for prompt delivery, and 13⅛c for June. At Philadelphia refined rules at 13⅛c for prompt, and 13⅛c for June.

TITUSVILLE, June 2.—Quoted at $1 45@1 47½ and quiet.

OIL CITY, June 2.—Market firm at $1 50 with no sellers.

ROUSEVILLE, June 2.—Market quiet, but held firm at $1 45.

TIDIOUTE, June 2.—Market quiet and firm; sales at $1 15 at wells.

PARKERS, June 2.—$1 25 is bid for United; $1 15 for outside lines; shipment $1 45.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Market quiet; standard white 13⅛@13¼c; cases 18¼c; crude not quoted; futures—16th to 30th June 13¼@13⅜c.

General Merchandise.

ALES—Market somewhat improved at unchanged quotations as follows: X $9 00 ₩ barrel; XX $10 00 ₩ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₩ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons; $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₩ dozen, Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ₩ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 50@2 60 ₩ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 22@1 23 ₩ gallon.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 75; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ₩ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@13@15c ₩ ℔; good do 11@12c; good to choice stalk braid 11@12½c; inferior brush 9¼@10½c. Brooms are steady. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common $2 50; No. 3 hurl $2 75; No. 4, $3 25; No. 5, $3 75; No. 6, $4 00; No. 3 carpet, $4 25; No. 4 do $4 50; fancy parlor $4 75; whisps, plain, $1 00@1 25; whisps, fancy, $1 25@1 50; toy brooms $1 25@1 75.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₩ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per barrel. Calcinated plaster—French $4 00@4 50 per barrel; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 per barrel; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

CORDAGE—There is a steady jobbing demand. The following are the card rates by the coil; c extra is charged for cut.

MANILLA ROPE.

	Cents ₩ ℔.
¾ inch diameter and upward	14
½ inch diameter	15½
¼ and 5-16 in diameter	16½
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14½
Hay, stave and leather twine	15½

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	15
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	16½
Sand pump rope	15½

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	11½
½ inch diameter and upward	12½
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	13½
Hay and spoke and leather twine	14

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	11
½ inch diameter	11½
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	12
Hay twine	12
Tarred lath twine	12

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	11

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	14
Tarred lath yarn	13
Tarred spun yarn	13
Tarred marline	19
Tarred houseline	19

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Fat, lubricating	23 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½
Best quality	10
First quality	9

CRACKERS—There is a steady jobbing trade at unchanged prices, as follows:

American Fruit Biscuit	12½c	Honey Biscuit	13 c
Alexandra Nuts	14 c	Ice Cream Cakes	14 c
Almond Nuts	14 c	Lemon Biscuit	11 c
Boston Crackers, ex	9½c	Lemon Jumbles	12 c
Boston Toast Crackers	6½c	Lemon Snaps	11 c
Butter Crackers	6½c	Martha Washington	11 c
Cinnamon—1874-flavd	13 c	Milk Biscuit, (extra)	9½c
Cracker Meal, in bulk	7 c	Rising Sun Butter Biscuit	9 c
Cracker Meal, ₩ doz. pound packages	96 c	Nic-Nac, (same as imported)	16 c
Cream Crackers	10 c	N. Y. Water Crack's	6½c
Congress Cakes	14 c	Orange Cakes	16 c
Derby	14 c	Orientals	13 c
Fancy Combination, 18 shapes	12½c	Oyster Crackers, XX	6½c
Fruit Jumbles	16 c	Oyster Pic-Nic	6 c
Fruit Biscuit	12 c	Oat-Meal Crackers	10 c
Fancy Pilot	8 c	Presidents	16 c
Family Crackers	7½c	Rose Butter	7 c
Farina Crackers	10 c	Soda Crackers (extra)	9½c
French Crackers	14 c	Soda Crackers	6½c
Frost Cakes	14 c	Sugar Crackers	9 c
Good Times, Vanilla Flavored	16 c	Spiced Nuts	12 c
Ginger Jumbles	11 c	Spiced Jumbles	12 c
Ginger Snaps	11 c	Scotch Biscuit	11 c
Ginger Snaps, XX	12½c	Strawberry Cake	14 c
Ginger Nuts	12 c	Sugar Jumbles	12 c
Ginger Fruit Cakes	12 c	Walnut Assorted	16 c
Graham Wafers	10 c	Wine Crackers	9½c
Graham Boston	10 c	Wintergreen Cakes	13 c
Graham, (Cold Water)	12 c	Vanilla Wafers, per lb (Huntly & Palmer's, London)	$1 75
Honey Jumbles	13 c		

HEMP—We quote Kentucky rough at $170 00@175 00 ₩ ton; double dressed 12½@13c ₩ ℔.

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 85@90c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 18c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 12c; extra engine (amber color), 60c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating 28 degrees gravity, 20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil, 14@12c; residuum (prepared, $3 00; residuum (common), $4 00; axle grease, per gross, $15 00; rolling mill grease, per pound, 5c; axle grease in 20-℔ buckets, $2 00 per dozen; in bxs, $15 00 per gross, in barrels ad kegs, 5c per pound.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@8c ₩ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@13c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ₩ ℔.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₩ ℔; and woolen at ½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₩ barrel, $1 40@1 50; jobbing lots, $1 60@1 70.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets ₩ doz, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₩ doz, $2 15; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₩ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₩ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₩ doz, $6 60; washboards, patent crimp, ₩ doz, $2 75; washboards, common, ₩ doz, $2 25; clothes-pins, round head, ₩ box, 90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875.

The Market.

The market closed yesterday evening brisk, and so far as cattle and sheep were concerned, there was an advance in prices—on the former 12@15c on common grades, and on the latter 25@37c. Hogs ruled 40 to 50c lower than last week, and should the warm weather continue, prices will go still lower.

The following were the ruling prices to-day, which are not likely to change materially ere the close of the week:

CATTLE.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers	$7 00@7 25
Choice 1,300 to 1,480 ℔s steers	6 87@7 12
Medium grades	5 87@6 37
Calves, as to age and quality	5 00@5 50

HOGS.

Choice Philadelphias	$8 00@8 10
Fair Baltimores	7 25@7 35
Heavy Yorkers	7 25@7 50
Light Yorkers	7 00@7 25

SHEEP.

Extra 100 to 110 ℔s	$5 62@5 75
Fair to good 80 to 90 ℔s	4 75@5 25
Common 70 to 80 ℔s	4 00@4 50

Stock Arrivals.

The following receipts of live stock for the week ending noon to-day, Wednesday, June 2, are copied from the books of the weighmasters:

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday	44	31½	8½
Friday	96	33	6
Saturday	17	9¼	3
Sunday	87	49½	1
Monday	22	12½	½
Tuesday	45	21	19
Wednesday	25	13½	17
Total this week	336	170¼	55
Total last week	362	195	85

Stock Weighed.

The books of the different weighmasters of live stock show the following as the number of cattle, hogs and sheep weighed for the week ending noon to-day:

CATTLE.

Thursday	213	Monday	164
Friday	3	Tuesday	438
Saturday	2	Wednesday	346
Total this week			1,166
Total last week			1,111

HOGS.

Thursday	1,003	Monday	1,918
Friday	1,025	Tuesday	1,653
Saturday	817	Wednesday	1,200
Total this week			7,611
Total last week			8,881

SHEEP.

Thursday	2,417	Monday	890
Friday	931	Tuesday	2,996
Saturday	57	Wednesday	5,000
Total this week			11,291
Total last week			13,538

Sales and Purchases.

Below we give the sales and purchases made for the week ending Wednesday, June 2, 1875, by the leading dealers in the live stock market, to which the reader is referred for the ruling of the market for the past week.

CATTLE.

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	950	$4 50	5	8,000	$7 00
6	7,030	6 62	3	3,590	6 62
1	1,390	6 37	1	1,010	6 20
6	7,880	7 00	23 Texan	18,290	4 20
11 Texan	8,620	4 20	11 Texan	8,539	4 20
1	1,160	5 00	1	1,340	5 00
1	1,140	6 50	1	880	5 00
3	2,800	6 50	10	40,170	6 50
6	5,880	6 50	18	21,100	6 75
2	2,710	7 00	1	1,340	5 00
16	20,000	6 80	17	20,460	6 80
1 bull	1,340	4 75	3	3,080	6 80
2	2,290	6 90	1	1,370	6 12
2	2,350	6 70	6	6,320	6 60
4	4,570	6 50	1 bull	1,350	4

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	21,600	$6 70	1 bull	1,340	$4 50
17	21,010	6 40	18	20,340	6 50

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
11	12,900	$6 75	5	5,580	$6 80
25	20,600	4 70	18	20,360	6 62
23	19,530	4 70	55	76,540	7 25
15	12,050	4 70	32	38,010	6 75
13	16,870	4 70	16	17,500	6 55
4	3,740	6 40	4	4,250	6 75
6	6,500	6 80	3	3,160	6 75
9	7,960	6 20	14	11,330	4 37
9	9,780	6 75	4	4,040	6 75
32	37,200	6 80	19	18,730	6 37
2	2,540	7 00	1	1,340	6 50
18	17,770	6 30	2	2,640	6 50
18	21,250	6 75	2	2,110	6 75
2	2,550	6 75	8	8,330	6 75
16	18,625	6 80	16	19,950	6 75
12	16,490	6 55	15	16,260	6 80

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	17,100	$6 40	19	19,160	$8 00
49	64,450	6 80	29	32,380	6 25
1	1,050	6 12	16	19,560	6 70
30	35,680	6 75	1	1,170	6 80
4	4,290	6 87	5	5,380	6 00
16	18,710	6 60	25	18,540	4 00

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1 cow and calf		$30 00	19	19,010	$6 00
18	18,830	6 50	12	11,540	5 12
1	1,380	6 12	30	17,450	3 65
65	51,790	4 62	21	27,970	5 75
3 calves	400	5 50	18	18,510	6 00
22	17,600	4 50			

HOGS.

Voetter & Brainard bought:

No.	Weight.	Prices.	No.	Weight.	Prices.
53	10,320	$7 25	2	510	$5 00
18	3,650	7 25	3	970	6 00
63	11,170	7 25	107	23,940	7 40
96	21,300	7 45	80	22,530	Chicagos
60	16,170	8 25	18	4,870	8 25
1	300	8 25	50	12,700	8 25
40	7,620	8 25	11	2,800	8 10
76	12,810	7 00	31	7,370	7 60
71	11,670	7 00	1	1,490	6 00
62	9,680	7 00	66	9,760	7 00
3	1,070	6 00	116	36,840	8 05
359	87,920	Chicagos	141	27,260	7 25
459	92,270	Chicagos	59	12,110	7 12
1	450	6 00	120	23,650	7 00
61	15,710	7 90	34	6,790	7 00
65	12,020	7 12	98	13,640	7 00
1	450	6 00	23	4,050	7 00
3	1,450	6 00	26	5,350	7 20

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
42	8,500	$7 40	1	360	$7 50
4	350	7 50	23	2,060	6 50
128	28,860	7 35	90	20,070	7 25
96	21,300	7 45	110	22,330	7 40
3	690	5 75	131	23,260	7 35
1	380	6 25	151	30,040	7 25
79	14,450	7 65	59	10,170	7 00
72	14,550	7 00	23	4,670	7 15
100	20,520	7 12	58	12,060	7 00
5	1,390	7 25	32	7,640	7 00
41	10,000	7 85	5	1,210	7 25
9	7,080	7 50	13	3,180	7 00
61	15,710	7 90	10	1,500	7 10
20	3,490	7 05	1	354	7 00
169	26,010	7 35	48	8,160	7 05

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
81	14,000	$7 50	49	14,580	$8 00
10	1,530	7 50	20	3,720	7 10
43	8,700	6 25	103	21,850	7 35
131	20,050	7 25	110	33,940	7 40
31	7,370	7 00	30	5,490	7 00
31	6,370	7 10	152	25,800	7 15
62	11,670	7 00	37	7,760	7 00
26	5,010	7 00	50	12,660	8 00
51	10,010	7 25	110	22,190	7 00
71	20,480	7 20	34	6,790	7 00
16	3,330	7 50	73	3,680	7 00
57	9,300	7 00	73	15,500	7 00
40	25,460	7 45	18	9,647	7 40
1	6,100	7 00	29	5,390	7 30

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	560	$7 55	60	16,170	$8 25
3	513	5 00	18	4,870	8 25
62	14,780	7 70	1	310	8 25
25	5,880	7 20	61	11,500	7 00
11	1,920	7 10	1	270	7 00
51	12,020	7 65	18	3,600	7 40
98	13,640	7 00	90	25,130	7 85
1	450	5 00	1	220	7 00
71	13,970	7 25	78	18,980	7 60
73	10,520	7 25	60	12,620	7 00
18	3,530	7 25	6	1,460	6 00
2	510	5 50	66	12,670	7 25
63	11,700	7 20	89	21,040	7 25
3	970	6 00	76	17,390	7 55
73	16,420	7 45	58	11,860	7 40

Briggs, Dock & Dunn sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
124	24,010	$7 45	76	12,810	$7 00
66	9,760	7 00	52	9,680	7 00
6	1,490	6 00	141	27,260	7 25
3	1,070	6 00	74	18,570	8 00
59	12,110	7 20	120	23,650	7 25
67	17,340	7 35	88	6,980	7 00
56	10,670	7 60	116	24,010	7 25
95	24,830	7 50	55	12,910	7 30
5	1,390	7 20	90	27,760	8 10

Cochran, Hesket & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
40	8,630	$7 70	27	3,790	$7 35
10	2,640	8 50	1	250	7 25
72	11,300	7 25	5 rhs	1,220	6 00
22	4,350	7 75	27	6,100	7 70
71	12,280	7 00	2	560	7 00
94	20,150	7 30	3 rhs	1,090	6 00
34	6,520	7 00	35	7,340	7 40
19	4,920	7 90	1 rh	320	6 25
2 rhs	730	6 50	4	740	7 75
96	20,570	7 35			

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
8	830	$6 50	10	1,310	$7 25
30	4,690	7 20	16	3,610	7 50
56	10,500	8 70	60	14,900	8 00
11	2,890	7 30	56	10,200	7 35
18	3,380	7 15	98	18,940	7 50
21	4,520	7 50	28	5,750	7 50
100	16,100	7 30	16	3,770	8 00
20	5,010	8 25	109	23,530	7 45
103	24,110	7 70	116	30,840	8 05
49	10,860	7 25	73	19,870	8 00
13	2,820	7 20	39	10,540	8 00
116	19,980	7 12	129	23,430	7 20
43	12,300	8 00			

SHEEP.

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
30	2,400	$4 75	215	18,480	$5 20
58	4,220	5 25	218	18,910	4 75
200	16,000	4 75	45	2,110	8 00
60	5,750	4 80	1	buck	2 00
1	buck	3 00	60	5,660	5 20
45	3,630	4 62	16		24 00
302	29,410	5 25	96	8,810	5 20
118	9,010	4 50	52	3,930	4 40
1	buck	3 00	25	1,490	4 40
183	13,300	4 75	1	buck	2 50
189	16,400	5 25	221	17,920	4 90
38	3,300	5 20	62	2,400	7 00

Cochran, Hesket & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
612	52,240	$4 70	209	18,930	$5 30
168	14,060	4 60	198	22,080	5 75
450 lambs	25,180	10 50	58	5,580	5 15
45 lambs	2,100	8 00	1 buck, lumped		3 00
7	880	5 50			

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
182	14,760	$4 50	80	7,270	$5 00
216	20,350	5 10	85	8,160	4 75
100	8,620	4 60	113	8,690	4 50
210	18,990	4 80	51	4,730	4 95
1 calf	170	6 50	16	1,665	5 00

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
212	18,690	$4 85	178	17,280	$5 25
211	18,750	5 10	226	18,580	5 12
220	20,240	5 40			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
185	16,480	$4 80	13	1,270	$4 75
219	19,530	5 00	431	38,190	5 00
217	17,290	4 25	209	18,370	4 75
210	19,220	5 25	201	16,460	4 65
191	15,490	5 00	187	18,870	5 50
208	18,010	5 05	119	11,670	5 60
197	19,500	5 60	237	18,880	4 85

H. Erisman, bought:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
168	14,060	$4 60	215	18,160	$4 75
262	19,830	4 25	612	52,240	4 60
219	19,530	4 80	90	7,610	4 62
185	16,480	4 80	431	38,190	5 00
210	18,990	4 80	197	16,600	4 50
218	18,910	4 75	58	5,580	5 15
178	17,280	5 25	178	17,280	5 25
20	2,040	5 25	190	19,820	5 50
155	14,030	5 10	195	16,970	5 00
215	17,260	4 75	211	18,250	5 00
60	5,750	4 80	210	19,220	5 25
201	16,460	4 65	109	10,610	5 30
203	19,270	5 30	198	22,080	5 75
210	19,020	5 30	208	18,140	5 15
156 lambs	7,860	8 15			

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
219	19,860	$5 25	221	19,511	$5 00
58	4,380	3 50	205	16,730	5 05

J. F. Sadler & Co.

report the following as the ruling of the live stock market for the week ending June 2, 1875:

CATTLE.

From a circular before us we gather the following facts in relation to the live stock market for the week ending June 2, 1875. It will be seen that the number of cars of cattle that arrived here since our last report was 382. Of this amount 71 cars were held for sale in the yards, the balance being intended for the New York market. On Monday trade opened fair and as the reports from the East were favorable, the buyers that were in the market went to work and bought freely, prices advancing about 12½c on the common and good grades, while extra heavy cattle remained at about last week's prices.

At present the pens are pretty well cleaned out and there is a good demand, the Philadelphia buyers not having succeeded in getting as many as would supply their need. We change our quotations this week as follows:

Extra beeves, graded steers, averaging from 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	$7 00@7 25
Choice beeves, smooth well fattened, 1,300 to 1,460 ℔s	6 87@7 12
Choice beeves, fine formed and fat, 1,150 to 1,300 ℔s	6 37@6 75
Butchers' stock and medium grades	5 87@6 25
Calves	5 00@6 50

HOGS.

There were about as many hogs on the market this week as there were last week, but the demand was not so good and prices have declined on the best grades fully 50c per 100 ℔s, and on York grades about 40c per 100 ℔s. It looks now as though prices had touched bottom for the present, but should the weather continue very warm, it may have the effect of reducing them still lower. Below we give the closing prices of to-day:

Philadelphias	$8 00@8 10
Baltimores	7 35
Heavy Yorkers	7 20
Light Yorkers	7 00@7 12½

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was very light, only 57 loads, and prices advanced from 25c to 37½c on last week's figures. The demand was good on account of the markets in the East being very much better on last Monday than they have been for some time. Prospects look fair for next week at the following figures:

Good to extra, 100 to 105 ℔s	$5 62@5 75
Fair to good, 80 to 90 ℔s	4 75@5 25
Common, 70 to 80 ℔s	4 00@4 50

Receipts—382 cars cattle, 192 cars hogs, 59 cars sheep. Cattle sales—1,281 head.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and only made for two-thirds cost of stock payable at Penn Bank.

John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis and will attend to all stock at that point intended for us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, May 31, 1875.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was a trifle heavier than that of last week, being nearly 700 head. Of this number 35 cars or 610 head, were received from Chicago by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; 3 cars, or 51 head from Indianapolis, and a few driven from the surrounding counties. The quality of the cattle offered for sale was above the average, and were held firmly at last Monday's prices. In the early part of the day, buyers held off in hopes of being able to bear the market, but we do not think they succeed to any considerable extent, particularly on the better grades, which sold up to $7 25@7 50. When we left the yards there were numbers of fair to good stock unsold; but the market was quite active, and it is more than probable that all were disposed by the close of the day. Fat and smooth 1,300 to 1,400 ℔ bullocks were in the most active demand, and were being picked up by local butchers.

HOGS.

The hog market is so dull that it is scarcely worthy of mention. We noticed a limited number of fat porkers sleeping in the pens, some of which, if we mistake not, were there a week or more ago. Be this as it may, the number in the pens, all told, would not foot up over 150 head. Prices were off from last week fully 50c, the top rates to-day being $8 50. The weather is too warm to handle much fresh pork.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was heavier than last week, being between 700 and 800 head, including lambs, of which there was a goodly number. The market was dull and slow and prices were off fully 50c on sheep, and on fair to good lambs the decline was still greater, being from 55@60c. The best price obtained for sheep was $5 50; lambs $4 50 per head. Most of the stock offered would be disposed of.

MILK COWS.

The usual number of milk cows were on sale comprising all classes, from the common "stripper" to the free and bounteous milker. The prices were graduated by their qualities as milkers, condition, &c., and ranged from $25 00@65 00.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK.

Below we give the number cattle and sheep received by rail over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, together with the names of the consignees:

Cattle.

Consignees.	Where from.	Cars.	Head.
A. Greenwald	Chicago	2	37
Marks & Bro	Chicago	3	53
Rothchild & Bro	Chicago	2	37
Arnold & Wolf	Chicago	1	18
Arnold & Z	Chicago	1	20
Zeigler & L	Chicago	2	37
M. Weil	Chicago	1	18
Rothchild & G	Chicago	1	19
Mandie & H	Chicago	1	19
Marks & K	Chicago	1	18
Keefer & S	Chicago	1	14
Kahn & K	Chicago	4	68
J. B. Welsh	Chicago	1	23
J. Needy	Chicago	1	17
Shamberg & K	Chicago	2	35
W. Moonschine	Chicago	1	18
Krause & L	Chicago	1	18
Hartman & M	Chicago	1	19
J. Hunter	Chicago	1	16
F. Bellstein	Chicago	1	16
S. Lowenthal	Chicago	1	18
P. Hartman	Chicago	1	18
J. Kahn	Chicago	1	18
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	1	18
Shamberg & K	Chicago	1	18
J. A. Wilson	Indianapolis	3	51
Total		37	661

Sheep.

R. A. Wilson	New Castle	1	93

It will be seen that there were neither horses nor hogs received by rail to-day, nor is it likely that the arrivals in these lines will be heavy for some time to come.

PRICES.

Following were the prices current in the market to-day. We may however remark that we have heard it hinted that some of the cattle have been sold for a shade better prices than we give. But we could neither find the sellers or buyers.

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 ℔ bullocks	$7 25@7 40
Good, 1,200 to 1,400 ℔ bullocks	7 00@7 10
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔ bullocks	6 80@6 90
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔ bullocks	6 00@6 50
Bulls, 1,000 to 1,600 ℔s	4 50@5 25
Stockers	4 00@4 50
Calves, as to age, per head	5 00@5 50

HOGS.

Fat and smooth, 200 to 275 ℔s	$8 25@8 50
Medium to good, 150 to 200 ℔s	7 90@8 00
Roughs	6 00@5 25

SHEEP.

Prime, 100 to 115 ℔s	$4 25@4 50
Good, 95 to 100 ℔s	4 10@4 20
Good, 90 to 95 ℔s	4 00@4 05
Lambs, per head	2 00@4 50

MILK COWS.

Choice milkers, with calves	$55 00@65 00
Good milkers, with calves	40 00@45 00
Fair milkers	30 00@35 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

Central Drove Yards East Liberty.

There were but few buyers in the market today, and no sales worth reporting were made. The run of stock up to noon to-day has been as follows:

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday	44	31½	8½
Friday	96	33	6
Saturday	17	9¼	3
Sunday	87	49½	1
Monday (noon to-day)	22	12½	½
Total cars	266	139	19

Average the cars of cattle at 17, and it will foot up 4,522 head; hogs at 110 make 15,290 head and sheep 200 gives 3,800. Sheep and cattle are about the same as last week while hogs are a fraction higher.

It is too early in the week to judge of the prices that will rule during the week. Much will depend upon the run for the next two days, coupled with the quality and kind of stock suited to this market.

Of the stock noted above as having arrived, a portion of it is through shipments and will go forward this evening, thus making room for that on the way.

Prices, so far as sales were made to-day, do not differ materially from those ruling last week, nor is it likely there will be much change during the present. But there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Beeves—Receipts 3,950 head, making 8,030 head for the week, against 8,430 head for the same time last week, exclusive of 14 car loads thin Texas cattle direct from the plains. Quality very good and trade moderately active at Friday's quotations. The market closed firm at $11 50@13 50 for native steers and $9 00@9 50 for Texas and Cherokee cattle. The sales include 12 cars Illinois steers, 7½ cwt, $12 00@12 50; 5 cars do, 8 cwt, $12 50@13 00; 5 cars, 6¼ cwt, $11 75; 6 cars, 7½ cwt, $12 25@13 25; 4 cars, 7½ cwt, $12 50; 4 cars, 7¾ cwt, $12 75@13 50; 5 cars, 7 cwt, $12 00; 6 cars 8 cwt, $12 50@13 50; 5 cars stillers, 6 cwt, $12 25; 6 cars Missouri steers, 7¼ cwt, $12 00; 8 cars Texans, 6¼ cwt, $12 00@12 25; 6 cars, 7 cwt, $11 75; 6 cars, 5½ cwt, $9 75; 7 cars, 4¾ cwt, $9 00, and 1 car 4½ cwt, $31 ₩ head.

Sheep and lambs—Arrivals 6,000 head, making 17,400 head for the week, against 14,820 head last week. Market fair at $5 25@6 25 for ordinary to extra clipped sheep; $6 50 for fairish unshorn do; and $7 50@12 50 for spring lambs. The sales include 1 car Kentucky lambs, 56 ℔s $9 00; 1 car, 60 ℔s, $10 75; 1 car State, 52 ℔s, $11 00; 1 car Jersey, 55 ℔s, $12 50; 2 cars clipped Ohio sheep, 92 ℔s, $5 87½; 2 cars, 88 ℔s, $6 00; 1 car, 101 ℔s, $5 87½; 1 car, 94 ℔s, $6 00; 1 car, 103 ℔s, $5 87½; 1 car Kentucky, 114 ℔s, $5 62½; and 1 car unshorn Ohio sheep, 78 ℔s, $7 00.

Swine—Receipts for two days 10,700 head, making 25,240 head for the week, against 29,450 head last week. None offered alive. The Produce Exchange was closed, but outside sales of dressed are reported at $9 37½@9 25.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Market more active and firm and 10@15c higher; Texans $3 00@4 50; stockers $3 50@4 75; butchers' $4 00@5 00; shipping steers $5 50@6 55 for ordinary to good; sales of choice steers at $6 00@6 35. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head. Market dull, slow and weak, tending strongly downward, good to choice bacon $6 80@7 00; heavy $6 75@7 25; scalawags $6 25@6 50; sales mostly at $7 00@7 20. Shipments 6,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market weak and easy with a small demand; poor to choice shorn $3 50@5 25.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 2.—Cattle—Receipts 289 head; total for the week 5,372 head. Market slow but firm at opening prices of the week.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 8,000 head. Market dragged; owners demanding an advance; Eastern dealers holding off.

Hogs—Receipts 2,100 head; total for the week 8,100 head. Market dull and slow; Yorkers in light demand at $6 85@7 15; heavy hogs in demand; holding at $7 35@7 50.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Cattle—Market was moderately active this week and prices were firm; 2,400 head arrived and were sold at $7 50@8 00 for fair extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $6 25@7 00 for fair to good do; $5 00@6 00 for common as to quality.

Sheep—Were rather lower; 10,000 head arrived and were sold at $4 50@5 75 as to condition.

Hogs—Firmer; 4,000 head sold at $11 50@12 50 per 100 ℔s net.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Hogs slow and easier; shippers $6 25@6 75; bacon $7 00@7 25; butchers' $7 35@7 50. Cattle active and firmer; sales of good natives at $5 65@6 25; fair do $5 35@5 65; mixed stock $3 75@4 75.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Hogs dull; common $5 60@6 75; fair to medium $6 60@7 15; good heavy $7 25@7 35

IRON, METALS AND GLASS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, May 29, 1875.

There has been considerable inquiry for metal this week, but confined entirely to small lots for immediate use, and mainly for close grey mottled or white iron, and most of the sales reported are of these grades. Such iron is very desirable as a mixture in hot weather. We cannot hear of inquiries for large lots, but as the mills are consuming much more every week than is being made by the furnaces the stocks are thus being depleted and will certainly produce a scarcity of desirable iron before many weeks if the mills continue to run. We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons grey forge	$24 00—4 mos.
200 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos.
200 tons white neutral	21 00—4 mos.
150 tons grey forge	24 00—4 mos.
100 tons close grey neutral	22 50—cash.
100 tons close grey	22 00—cash.
100 tons grey forge (extra)	25 00—4 mos.
100 tons neutral grey forge	25 00—cash.
50 tons grey forge	22 00—cash.
20 tons silvery	23 00—5 mos.

ANTHRACITE.

250 tons close grey	$23 00—4 mos.
100 tons, a mixed lot	21 70—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	28 00—4 mos.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

200 tons grey forge	$21 00—4 mos
120 tons close and mottled	22 50—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 foundry	25 00—4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

500 tons Red Bank	$25 00—4 mos.
500 tons Red Bank	25 00—4 mos.

CHARCOAL.

10 tons No. 1 foundry, Hanging Rock	$30 00—4 mos.

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The demand for standard sizes of merchant bar iron during the week has been rather slow, and the general appearance of the market was not very active. Still the feeling among manufacturers is a good one, and it seems probable that this important interest is now fairly on the road to renewed prosperity. In prices or movement there is little new to note, with transactions for merchant bar at a discount of 1-10@2-10c from the 2½c list. Nails are also steady on a basis of $3 10@3 25 per keg.

The following are the prices of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which the usual discount of 1.10@2.10c is given to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 7-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 7-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 8-10c
1½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1⅝ inch	2 8-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅛ inch	2 5-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	3 2-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	2 8-10c	⅜ inch	3 3-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3c	5-16 inch	3 7-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	3 5-10c	¼ inch	4 1-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	2 7-10c	3-16 inch	6 1-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	2 9-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 1-10c	⅝ to 1⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 5-10c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 2-10c	½ to ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 3-10c	12	4c
1½ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	3 5-10c	¾ and ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c
1 to 1⅜ by 3-16 to No.		⅝ and ½ do do	5 3-10c

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	3 5-10c	1 inch	4 7-10c
3½ to 4½ inch	3 7-10c	⅞ inch	5 3-10c
1⅝ to 2 inch	3 8-10c	¾ inch	5 8-10c
1⅜ to 1½ inch	4c	⅝ inch	6 3-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c	½ inch	7c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 1-10c	½ inch	3 5-10c
⅜ to ¾ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	4 1-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 4-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	3 7-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 9-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch	4 5-10c
½ inch	4 6-10c		
⅜ inch	6 1-10c		

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	3 8-10c	Heads, flanging	5 5-10c
Boiler plate	7 5-10c	Plow slabs	4 2-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c	Plow wings	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4c	6c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	6 2-10c	7 7-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	6 4-10c	7 9-10c
No. 25 and 26	4 7-10c	6 6-10c	8 1-10c
No. 27	4 9-10c	6 8-10c	8 3-10c
No. 28	5 3-10c		

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₩ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON.
(Countersunk and punched.)

1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	3 5-10c	1½, 1¾ and 2 by ½ and ⅝ inch	3c
1⅛ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c	1½ by ⅜ inch	3 2-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

NAILS.

The following is the price list of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d@60d fencing and brads	$3 35
8d@ 9d	3 60
6d@ 7d	3 85
4d@ 5d	4 10
3d	4 85
2d	6 10

Fine Blued.		*Cut Spikes.*	
3d	$6 35	3 to 6 inch	$3 60
2d	7 10	*Barrel.*	
Casing.		¾ inch	$7 10
10@30d	$4 10	⅞ inch	6 35
8@ 9d	4 35	1 inch	5 85
6@ 7d	4 60	1⅛ inch	5 10
Clinch.		1¼ inch	4 85
Clinch nails	$5 10	1⅜ inch	4 35
		1½ inch	4 10

Finishing Nails.

10 to 3d	$4 60	6d	$5 10
8d	4 85	4d	5 35

Tinned nails, 3d, ₩ keg	$10 00
Tinned nails, 4d, ₩ keg	9 00
Copper, all sizes, ₩ ℔	50

In 100 kegs lots and upwards.

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents advance ₩ keg on common cut.

TERMS—Net sixty days with two per cent. off for cash.

HORSE SHOES.

The following are Shoenberger, Blair & Co.'s prices for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

The following are Burden's prices:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg 10 keg lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ₩ keg 50 keg lots	6 15
Mule shoes, ₩ keg 10 keg lots	7 25
Mule shoes, ₩ keg 50 keg lots	7 15

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

The following is the revised price list for wrought iron welded tubes:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Price per foot. Black. $ c.	Price per foot. Galvanized. $ c.
⅛	04	....
¼	04	08
⅜	05	08
½	07	12
¾	09	14
1	12	19
1¼	19	26
1½	25	36
2	34	48
2½	54	77
3	67	1 00
3½	90	1 30
4	1 10	1 60
4½	1 40	2 09
5	1 65	2 35
6	2 25	3 50
7	2 80	
8	4 50	
9	6 00	
10	8 50	

Discount 30 per cent., subject to changes without notice.

Metals and Glass.

TIN PLATES—There is a moderate trade at lower prices. We quote as follows:

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$11 75
IX, 10x14, charcoal	14 75
IC, 12x12, charcoal	12 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
IC, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
IX, 14x20, charcoal	14 75
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	13 75
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	14 75
IC, 14x20, leaded	10 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	13 75
IC, 20x28, leaded	22 00
IX, 20x28, leaded	27 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	10 00

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

WINDOW GLASS—The following is the manufacturers' card list, on which a discount is made of 60@65 on jobbing lots; sales of round lots are reported at an additional 5@10 discount.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$7 00	7 50	10 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 25	11 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	8 75	12 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17		10 00	13 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		10 00	15 00
18 by 22		11 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		12 00	20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		14 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	26 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		15 00	28 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		16 00	30 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		18 00	32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			35 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

MANUFACTURED COPPER—The following is the revised manufacturers' price list for standard sizes and qualities. Terms cash:

Braziers' copper, 30 by 60, or cut to order; over 12 ℔s sheets (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	31c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz, (to square foot)	33c
Braziers' copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	35c
Copper circles, less than 84 inches diam	34c
Copper circles, 84 inches diam and over	35c
Segment and Pattern Sheets, bottoms and sides for kettles, &c	36c

(In addition to above prices.)

Sheathing copper, tinned or plain, (14 by 48 in. only,) over 12 oz	31c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	31c
Soldering coppers, less discount for quantity	32c
Copper Bottoms, less discount for quantity	33c

PATENT PLANISHED COPPER, TINNED OR PLAIN.

Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	37c
Sheathing size, 14x48 case and over	36c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide { 7 in. 14x84, 8 in. 14x56, 9 in. 14x60, } less than case	38c
case and over	36c
Sheets 30x60 and over 20 inches wide	41
Sheets 12 oz. and lighter, under 20 in. wide	42
Sheets 12 oz. and lighter, over 20 in. wide	45
Tinning, sheets 14x48, by the case, per sheet	8c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 7 and 8 in., per sheet	12c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 9 in., per sheet	15c

NEW YORK.

May 27.—American Pig—Although a few companies report a trifling increase of orders, still, as a rule, the general market is without improvement, and presents about the same general features. The asking values continue about the same, though many makers have shown a disposition to shade, in fact some offerings have been made a trifle below generally current views, without, however, resulting in any extended transactions as far as known. The rumors noted last week of several thousand tons in Philadelphia liable to be thrown on the market, owing to recent failures, are still talked of around the market, though nothing more definite has transpired. We note a sale reported of 500 tons forge, and several other sales are talked of, though particulars are kept private. We quote, foundry No. 1 at $27 00@28 00; foundry No. 2 at $25 00@26 00, and grey forge $23 00@25 00.

Scotch Pig.—There is very little actual change to notice. Holders are inclined to talk the market firm, but where sales have been effected it has generally transpired that the price has favored the buyer. The stock here is not large, and that coming to regular importers is also small, though it is rumored that a number of outside lots are on the way. Sales have been unimportant, including a few lots between dealers on private terms. We quote Coltness at $32 00@33 00; Glengarnock, $32 00@33 00; Gartsherrie, $31 00@33 00, and Eglinton, $30 00@31 00.—*Iron Age.*

May 29.—Scotch Pig—Is very dull, and prices tend downward. Rates on the other side are settling lower and lower, and the outlook there seems to be very discouraging. The market here is about demoralized, and sales are made at any prices that can be obtained, irrespective of cost to lay down, &c., the few sales making showing an average loss of $2 00@4 00 ₩ ton. Our quotations are, in this state of the market, almost nominal, and lots are being placed in yard for want of buyers. The only lot we heard of was 100 tons Gartsherrie at the low price of $28 00.

American pig—Numerous small companies seem to vie with each other in offering stocks at low figures, until it is said that $25 00 has been accepted for No. 1, and $23 00 for No. 2. The older and larger companies, however, are not offering at these rates, but still ask old prices, say $27 00@28 00 for No. 1, $24 00@26 00 for No. 2 and $23 00@25 00 for forge, but they are only able to sell in a retail way at these figures.

Rails—During this week, 1,200 tons new American, 56 ℔., were sold at a price we did not learn, and recently, 5,000 do. Cambria steel, also private. Since the beginning of the year, the contracts for steel rails will foot up about as follows, deliveries covering balance of the year, say—Cambria Mills 18,000@20,000 tons, Bethlehem 16,000@17,000, Harrisburg 20,000, North Chicago 30,000, Joliet 25,000, Cleveland 33,000, Troy 20,000—making a total of over 160,000 tons steel rails, comprising about all the supply that is likely to be turned out for the balance of the year. Iron rails, on the contrary, have been very dull, and many of the mills are either entirely idle or running on short time. Old T are quiet.

Scrap—Partakes of the general dullness.

Manufactured—From store, continues in only moderate demand, at our quotations. A stronger feeling is manifested by mills, but there is no increase in demand here, and no greater firmness in prices.

Hardware.—The market continues extremely quiet, but at steady prices for all classes of foreign and domestic goods. Advices from the interior generally report business very dull, the exception being that in the Northwest, trade is fair and stocks are well assorted, which accounts for the limited number of orders being received. At a meeting of manufacturers on Wednesday, strap and T hinges were advanced a trifle, or say to 33⅓ and 10 ₩ cent. discount, though some dealers still quote 40 and 10. Plated ware is very quiet, but the discount, 50 and 10 ₩ cent., remains the same. Plumbers' copper and brass goods are in good demand.—*Commercial List.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

May 26.—Scotch Pig—There has been a steady demand, and a large business has been done. Prices are weaker. The following are makers' quotations:

Gartsherrie No. 1	68s 6d
Coltness No. 1	70s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1	71s
Eglinton No. 1	63s

Manufactured Iron—A fair amount of business done; prices are declining.

Rails—No change to note in condition of market or quotations.

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

May 29.—The market continues quiet but steady, with a somewhat improved demand at the close. Prices remain the same as reported last week, and there is no noticeable change in the general condition.

Herewith find quotations for week ending this date:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$28 00@29 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No 2	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, forge	25 00—4 mos
Tennessee, No. 1	25 00—4 mos
Tennessee, forge	25 00—4 mos
Alabama, No. 1	27 00@28 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 1	29 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 2	27 00—4 mos

HOT BLAST STONE COAL.

Missouri, No. 1	$27 00@28 00—4 mos
Missouri, forge	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Mahoning, No. 1	27 00@28 00—4 mos
Mahoning, forge	26 00 —4 mos
American Scotch, No. 1	25 00@26 00—4 mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, car wheel	$35 00@50 00—4 mos
Missouri, car wheel	40 00@50 00—4 mos
Kentucky, car wheel	40 00@45 00—4 mos
Tennessee, car wheel	38 00@45 00—4 mos
Georgia, car wheel	40 00@45 00—4 mos
Alabama, car wheel	40 00@45 00—4 mos
Machinery and forge	40 00@45 00—4 mos
Blooms	70 00@80 00—4 mos

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK.

May 29.—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing 30c; ingot lake dull and heavy at 23c. Pig iron dull and drooping; Scotch $30 00@31 00; American $23 00@28 00. Russia sheet 14½c gold. Nails steady; cut $3 25@3 50; clinch $5 00@6 50; horseshoe No. 8 $24 00@25 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 2, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced strong: No. 1 spring 97c; No. 2, fresh, 93@94c; regular 93c bid spot; 98c seller July; 98c seller August; No. 3, 90@91c; rejected nominal. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced and firm; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 66c; regular 64¼c spot; 64⅜c bid seller June; 68⅜c bid seller July; rejected 62¼@63c. Oats—No. 2, 59c spot; 56⅝@56¼c seller July; rejected 54c. Rye dull and nominal: No. 1 98c. Barley dull and nominal: No. 2 $1 15 spot; $1 00 seller August.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, unsettled and lower; $19 50 spot or seller June; $19 70 seller July; $19 90 seller August. Lard dull and nominal; 14.20c spot; 14⅜c seller July; 14.60c seller August. Bulkmeats—Demand active and prices advanced.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal: $1 15 bid; $1 17 asked.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon, wheat was easier: 93c June; 94c July. Corn steady; 64⅜c June; 68⅜c July. Oats lower; 58⅜@58⅝c June; 56⅜c July. Pork and lard weak and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Flour in fair demand; receipts 17,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 65@5 10; good to choice $5 35@5 70; white wheat extra $5 75@6 50; extra Ohio $5 00@7 25; St. Louis $5 35@8 65. Rye flour $4 25@5 00. Cornmeal easier at $3 25@4 00. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 18,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 13@1 17; No. 2 Chicago $1 13; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 16@1 17; No. 2 Northwestern $1 09; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1 03@1 13; white $1 30@1 33. Rye quiet at 95c@$1 10. Barley nominally unchanged. Malt firm; bay quiet at $1 80. Corn firmer and in fair demand. Receipts 135,000 bushels; mixed Western, steamer, 72½@74c; yellow, 78@81c; white, 77@81c. Oats active and firmer: mixed Western 68@72c; white 70@75c. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee steady at 16@18½c. Sugar firm and higher; fair to good refining 8⅛@8⅝c; prime 8¾c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet but steady. Petroleum heavy; refined 13c; crude 6⅜c. Rosin steady at $1 85@1 90. Turpentine steady at 33c. Pork $20 50. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats dull: pickled hams 11@12c. Middles heavy; long clear 11¼c; short 12c. Lard lower; prime steam 14⅜c. Cheese quiet at 6@10c. Whisky steady at $1 18. Butter steady; Western 12@15c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Western amber $1 37; No. 2 do $1 34; mixed do $1 33; No. 1 Western red $1 34; No. 2 do $1 32@1 33; Pennsylvania red $1 31@1 32; No. 2 Milwaukee spring $1 13. Corn weak and off for Western; Western mixed 81c. Oats dull; Western white 72@74c; Western mixed 70@72c. Rye dull and nominal at $1 15. Hay quiet but firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland $17 00@24 00. Provisions firmer and higher but very quiet. Pork firm at $21 50@22 00. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 8⅝c; clear rib 11⅜c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders 9½@9⅝c; clear rib 12¾@13c. Hams 12¼@15c. Butter firmer; Western grass 24@25c. Petroleum nominal; crude 6½@6⅝c; refined 13@13¼c. Coffee quiet and nominally unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 19@1 20.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Refined petroleum 13¼@13½c; crude 9½c. Cloverseed—Nothing doing; timothy $2 62½; flaxseed $1 80. Flour—Superfine $4 75@5 00; extras $5 00@5 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 50@6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $6 25@6 50; high grades $6 75@7 75. Wheat—Little doing; red $1 33; amber $1 35; No. 1 spring $1 18. Rye $1 10@1 12. Corn in limited demand; yellow and Western mixed 83½@84c. Oats slow; white 71½@72c; black 68c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $21 00. Lard 14½@15c. Whisky $1 20. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 30c; do firsts 23@24c; Western extras 24@25c; do firsts 17@19c; rolls extras 20@22c. Cheese dull and prices nominal; Western fine 9½@10½c; prime 7@9c. Eggs firm; Western fresh 17½@18c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Flour—Demand moderate; single extra $5 25; double do $5 50; treble do $6 75; choice $5 90@7 50. Corn firm; white 87½@88c. Oats quiet at 72@73c. Bran firmer at $1 00. Hay nominal; prime $25 00@26 00; choice $27 00@28 00. Coffee dull; fair to prime 17¼@18⅝c. Pork dull and heavy; mess $21 75. Dry salt meats dull at 8⅝@9c, 12@12½c. Bacon dull at 9½@13⅛@13⅝@13⅞c. Hams dull; choice sugar cured 12½@13½c. Lard jobbing—Tierce, 15¼c; keg 16½c; round lots ¼c lower. Cornmeal dull at $4 30. Sugar dull and nominal; common 7⅜@8c; low fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime to strictly prime 9⅜@9¾c. Molasses dull and nominal; common 40@45c; fair 50@55c; prime to choice 58@70c. Gold 116⅝. Sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 567.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Cotton quiet at 15⅛c. Flour dull at $5 60@5 65. Wheat dull at $1 23@1 25. Corn dull at 70@72c. Oats dull at 66@70c. Rye dull at $1 18@1 20. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Butter firm at 20@23c. Eggs and cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Pork quiet at $20 25@20 50. Lard quiet; steam 14¼@14½c; kettle 14¾c; city 14¾c. Bulkmeats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 8¼@8 5-16c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 11⅞@12c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 9⅜@9⅝c; clear rib 12⅜c; clear 12¾c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 2.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1 24; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 22; extra $1 24@1 24¼; amber Michigan $1 22; seller July $1 23½; No. 1 red $1 24¼; No. 2 $1 21. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 71c; seller June, 71⅛c; seller July, 72⅛c; seller August, 74⅛c; white 73c; no grade 69¼c; No. 2 white 70c; low mixed 69c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 and Michigan 61c; white 65c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Cotton—Demand fair; prices stronger; sales 1,900 bales; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary 13¾@14⅛c; low middling to strictly middling, 14⅝@15⅛c; middling to strictly middling 15⅜@16c; good middling to middling fair 15⅝@16⅛c. Receipts 262 bales. Exports—Continent, 2,935 bales. Stock 65,752 bales. Unsold last evening 48,400 bales. On shipboard 29,000 bales.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 2.—Cotton steady at 13½@14⅛c. Flour quiet at $5 00@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 30. Corn steady at 90c. Oats steady at 75c. Provisions firm. Lard 16c. Bacon dull; shoulders 9⅜@10⅛c; sides 13½@14c. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders 8⅛c; sides 12½@12⅞c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 18.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Cotton firm at 15⅛c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 21@1 25. Corn dull at 71@72c. Oats dull at 67@70c. Rye dull at $1 15. Provisions strong. Pork $20 50. Bulkmeats 8¼@11½@12½c. Bacon 9¾@12¼@13½c. Sugar cured hams 14@14½c. Lard—Good 14c; tierce 15¼@15½c; keg 16½c. Whisky quiet at $1 15.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour unsettled. Wheat higher at $1 31@1 31½. Corn neglected at 64@65c. Oats easier at 57½@59c. Barley and rye—Nothing doing. Whisky dull at $1 17. Pork lower at $20 50. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon dull with only a small order trade. Lard nominal.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 2.—Flour dull; Western superfine $4 50@4 75; common extras $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $5 50@6 50; Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 75@7 00; Illinois $6 50@7 75; St. Louis $6 50@8 50; fancy Minnesota $7 00@8 50. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 82@85c. Oats quiet at 74@78c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 00¾; No. 2, 96½c. Oats a shade firmer and quiet; No. 2, in store, 58c. Corn dull and higher; No. 2, mixed, in store, 62c. Rye steady; No. 1, in store, 98c. Barley inactive and nominal; No. 2, 98c; No. 3, $1 00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Wheat dull; No. 1 red $1 24; No. 2, $1 19. Corn lower; shelled 71@72c. Oats lower; shelled 67c. Petroleum—Standard white in car lots 10½c; Ohio State test 11¼c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 2.—Cotton steady; middling 15c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 82c; white 85c. Oats—Market bare. Lard dull at 15@16c. Bacon quiet at 9¼@12⅝@13¼c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 2.—Flour dull at $6 00@6 25. Wheat dull and drooping; extra $1 22; No. 1 $1 21. Corn dull and declined at 69@71c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 61¼c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat—Amber $1 15@1 38; white $1 20. Corn—Ear 60c; shelled 62@64c. Oats—Mixed 65c; white 66c. Rye $1 16.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton dull at 16⅛@16¼c. Futures closed quiet and easy; sales of 27,400 bales as follows: June, 16 29-32@16 15-16c; July, 16 1-32@16 1-16c; August, 16 3-16c; September, 16 1-16c; October, 15 17-32c; November, 15 5-16@15 11-32c; December, 15 5-16@15 11-32c; January, 15 7-16@15 15-32c; February, 15⅝, 15 11-16c.

WOOL.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 2.—Wool in fair demand at steady prices. As the new clip is near at hand manufacturers are buying cautiously. The only kinds of wool really wanted are medium grades and combing and delaine fleeces; more inquiry for fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, and there is a prospect that stocks of this description will soon disappear. Pennsylvania and Ohio fleeces 50@55c, including choice double extra fleeces at 52½@58c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 48@52½c; combing and delaine selections 55@66c; new Kentucky combing 48@50c.

For all Female Complaints,

in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the change of life, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription manifests such a positively remedial influence as to call forth the loudest praise from all who use it.

Mr. JOHN A. KIMZEY, druggist, of Knob Noster, Mo., writes as follows: "Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., *Dear Sir*—Your medicines sell better than any other I keep, and give universal satisfaction. The people are especially delighted with your Favorite Prescription, and it seems to be a favorite among all that have ever used it." It is sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

T-TH-S-&*

The Folly of Neglect.

It is the height of folly to neglect precautionary measures for the preservation of health, when they become necessary in consequence of hurtful influences. Among these influences are the unavoidable inhalation of malarious or fetid air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against their effects a vigorous and regular discharge of the bodily functions should be kept up. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a tonic, of all others, best calculated to perpetuate bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealthy localities, outdoor laborers, employees in manufactories and late workers of all kinds, has shown that a wineglassful of this pleasant safeguard taken at regular intervals imparts an amount of stamina and power of resistance to disease afforded by no other protective and remedial agent. The nervous, the weak and the dyspeptic derive incalculable benefit from its use, and pronounce it the best preparation of its class.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptom; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face; purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.

Price, $1 00.

MWF*

DIED:

BOLES—Yesterday (Friday) morning, May 28, 1875, about 8 o'clock, JAMES BAXTER, son of Captain Robert M. and Amanda J. Boles, aged sixteen years and eleven months.

IRWIN—On Sabbath morning, May 30, 1875, GEORGE GIBSON, youngest son of Joseph H. and Mary L. Irwin, aged two years and nine months.

JOHNSON—On Monday evening, May 31, 1875, SARAH S., wife of C. C. Johnson, in the fifty-third year of her age.

REPUBLICAN

Primary Elections

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

In the several Districts of the Thirty-seven Wards of Pittsburgh, the Eleven Wards of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 12th, 1875,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and to elect ONE DELEGATE from each of said Election Districts to each of the following

COUNTY CONVENTIONS,

TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1875,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

CONVENTION NO. 1

To be held in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, Room No. 1, to nominate
One candidate for SHERIFF.

CONVENTION NO. 2

To be held in Common Pleas Court No. 1, Room No. 2, to nominate
One candidate for RECORDER, and
One candidate for REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

CONVENTION NO. 3

To be held in Common Pleas Court No. 2, Room No. 1, to nominate
One candidate for CLERK OF COURTS, and
One candidate for DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

CONVENTION NO. 4

To be held in Common Pleas Court No. 2, Room No. 2, to nominate
One candidate for CONTROLLER, and
Two candidates for COMMISSIONER.

In addition to one delegate from each Election District to each one of the four Conventions, as above given, there shall be additional delegates elected as follows:

First ward, Allegheny, three additional delegates to each Convention.

Second ward, Allegheny, two delegates at large to each Convention.

Third ward, Allegheny, two delegates at large to each Convention.

Fourth ward, Allegheny, one delegate at large to each Convention.

Sixth ward, Allegheny, one delegate at large to each Convention.

Sharpsburg borough one additional delegate to each Convention.

These additional delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the action of the Committee, in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That each election District in the county be represented by a delegate in each County Convention called by the Republican Executive Committee of the county, and that any District having an excess above 250 votes shall have an additional representative for every 250 votes above the first 250; *Provided* always that any District having an excess of three-fifths over and above the number to entitle them to one or more delegates, shall have an additional delegate for such excess; *Provided, further*, that the basis upon which Districts are to be represented shall be the votes cast in the several Districts at the State election of 1872, and that the calculations shall be made on the vote cast for the highest State officer voted for at such election.

The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies exist the remaining members shall fill them. In districts where there are no Republican officers, they shall be chosen by the voters assembled.

Designation of rooms for the different Conventions will be placarded at the doors of the several rooms.

The Chairman of the several Conventions will meet as early a day as practicable after their adjournment and appoint the County Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The action of the several Conventions under this call will be reported by their officers to the Committee at a meeting to be held on TUESDAY, JUNE 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL P. FULTON, Chairman,
Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee.

NORMAN M. SMITH,
DAVID K. McGUNNEGLE,
GEORGE W. REED,
H. H. BYRAM,
P. F. SMITH,
} Secretaries.

New Excelsior Lawn Mower,

FOR 1875.

Simple in construction, easy draft, light weight, and the only Lawn Mower that can be used successfully in cutting borders. Every machine guaranteed to work satisfactorily.

SAMUEL HARE & SON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
139 LIBERTY STREET.

WS*

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of our ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the East, having discontinued its publication, we shall be unable to furnish it to subscribers hereafter. We ask the indulgence of our patrons, in this matter, for the reason that the failure is wholly beyond our control.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that insurance companies chartered under the acts of States in rebellion have a legal status and are entitled to maintain actions in the courts.

WHEN it isn't one thing it is another. They have no grasshoppers in Southern Illinois, but the army worm, an equally destructive pest, is desolating the grain fields. Such is the word sent from Cairo.

THERE are some indications of a ring in the customs service, with headquarters at New York, and ramifications among "revenue reformers," of even greater magnitude than the crooked whisky ring. It is probable that lightning will strike in that quarter soon.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* speaks very highly of the Republican platform of this State, and says of its principal planks that "they are the assertion of cardinal principles, the adoption and practice of which will bring back prosperity to every industrial interest."

THE long and disastrous lock-out between the miners and the employers of South Wales has come to a final end, the men having agreed to a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. in wages, while the masters lowered their first pretensions by two and a half per cent.

THE May receipts from internal revenue, up to last Friday, were nearly eleven million dollars. Judging from present indications the total receipts of the current fiscal year will be three or four millions in excess of the estimates of ex-Commissioner DOUGLASS. The receipts from customs will also exceed the estimates.

BOSTON has produced three monstrosities within a short time—POMEROY, the boy-murderer, JACKSON, the unlimited thief, and PIPER, the murderous sexton. Her productiveness in this bad line is a poor comment on the boastfulness in which she so constantly indulges. Small as she is, comparatively, she will soon be as bad as New York, if she keeps on.

AN IOWA Democratic paper speaks of the Liberal Republicans as the "thin-skinned, morocco-booted converts from Republicanism," and advises them to get out of the Democratic party as fast as possible. A party that is led by the great unwashed HENRY CLAY DEAN, cannot tolerate, for a moment, a man with a clean shirt and good clothes on.

THE action of the Republican State Convention does not please the Democratic and Independent presses. We did not suppose it would. They wanted the Convention to play the fool, generally, for their benefit, and they are mad because it acted wisely and prudently. The grunting style in which they endeavor to explain away its action, shows how terribly thay have been disappointed by it.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

> The work of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, yesterday, so far as the resolutions are concerned, seems to meet with the approval of the leading politicians of that party here, and men of all parties and no parties alike, say Amen to the one which says "honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

SOME of the papers express astonishment at finding out that the Erie road is insolvent. It has been insolvent for ten years; but it has been able to borrow enough, every year since, to pay the interest on its bonds, and succumbs, now, simply because it is unable to borrow any more. It does not mean to pay any more interest, it would seem; for the New York papers congratulate the Receiver upon the fact that, having no interest to pay, he can cut under all the other roads in rates, and carry for prices to which they, being more honest, cannot come down to.

THE Toledo *Commercial*, from a personal observation in some of the best wheat-growing portions of Northwestern Ohio, deems it wrong to say that the wheat promise for that section of the State is for but half a crop. So far as the observation extended, and from the observations of others, it is safe to say that the prospect at the close of the month of May is fully fifty per cent. better than one year ago. Upon careful estimates it believes that with no calamity from this out, in the section mentioned, a full three-quarters crop can be relied upon.

THE Reading *Eagle* (Democratic) says there is no use talking about the MACKEY Ring and the CAMERON Ring. They have been the chief cry of the opposition, and the main issue has been left out of the question. Both HARTRANFT and RAWLE, says the *Eagle*, are honest and capable, but the candidates of the Democratic party should be taken in preference, because the Democratic party is the oldest of the two! It *is* an old party; but it is a vile old party, and the people will refuse to trust it, not because it is old, but because it is unworthy of further confidence.

ALL the crop accounts from the South are decidedly encouraging, and the present outlook is very favorable for abundant yields of all the great staples in that section. Considerably more grain has been sown than in past years, and it is doing well. The superior condition of labor this year is also noticed in nearly all the reports from the South. In some localities it is declared to be fifty per cent. more efficient than last year, spite of the fact that wages rule considerably lower. The year promises to be one of great prosperity to the South, even if prices rule somewhat lower than heretofore.

A HEAVY rain in Kansas and Missouri on the 26th inst. washed away millions of young grasshoppers. The smaller streams carried large quantities to the larger ones, and the Missouri river, at Kansas City, was black with them. A dispatch from that place says "untold millions of these insects have been destroyed by the flood; they were washed into the gutters and sewers in this city, and the streams in this vicinity have been full of them to-day. The Missouri river, opposite the city, has been black with them, and there is hardly any estimating the number that has floated past. The levee has been visited by hundreds of people to view the gratifying sight."

"RADICAL" government in the Southern States does not appear to be productive of such terribly disastrous results, after all. In South Carolina the financial and industrial situation is better than at any time since the war, and the same is also true of Mississippi. In the latter State there is more land under cultivation, and better worked at that, than ever before. An increase of from four to six and even ten per cent. in cotton over the average of the past several years is anticipated in the cotton product, while there will be much larger corn crops also. General thrift is looked for when the crops are ready for the market. In both States the secret of this gratifying advance in prosperity lies in the simple but talismanic monosyllable, work!

FOR several years past a considerable portion of the composition on the London *Times* has been done by means of type-setting machines. The latest innovation proposed by the proprietor is to distribute this type-setting work among the cities and towns where the paper has a large circulation, instead of, as now, having the whole edition printed in London. He claims to have discovered a method by which, through the agency of electric wires extending from the central office to the various cities, the type, on touching the proper keys of the "setting" machine in London, will be dropped into their appropriate places at the other extremities of the wires, and thus the paper simultaneously composed, by the act of one man in each city to which the wires extend. It is said that his experiments have been so far successful, and that he has the greatest confidence in the practicability of the scheme, which will amount to a revolution in practical typographical science.

NOW AND THEN.

In 1872 there were six Republican papers in this State which refused to support HARTRANFT, and fought him bitterly to the end of the contest. These were the Philadelphia *Press*, Chester *Republican*, Lancaster *Express*, Crawford *Journal*, Honesdale *Citizen*, and a paper in Lawrence county, since defunct. The editorials of these papers furnished the Democracy with nearly all the ammunition they had in that campaign.

We do not revive a recollection of this fact for the purpose of flinging an unpleasant reminiscence at those journals, but simply to contrast the opening of *that* campaign with *this*. Every one of the journals we have named, excepting the dead Lawrence county concern, are to-day gratified with his renomination, and have entered cordially into his support. We could cite no fact that would more conclusively prove the purity, honesty and integrity of Governor HARTRANFT's administration. Each of these papers was honest in its opposition three years ago, and each has not only been convinced, by subsequent events, that it was then mistaken in its judgment, but is candid enough, now, to acknowledge it. The course of the Governor, since his election, has satisfied all of them that he richly deserves a re-election.

We have already given what the Philadelphia *Press* has to say upon the subject, and we may add that it has, for a year past, been a very thorough and excellent Republican paper.

The Lancaster *Express* is less enthusiastic in the premises, but wheels into line, nevertheless. It devotes a column to explaining why it opposed HARTRANFT in 1872, but admits that "on the whole, his administration has been so satisfactory that any effort to make an exception to the two term rule in his case would have seemed unreasonable and factious," and accepts the ticket, as nominated, as better than anything the Democracy is likely to put forward. The Chester *Republican*, which is a very able and influential paper, is very emphatic in its approval. It says:

> The Republican State Convention at Lancaster did its work speedily and well. The proceedings, as reported, show that there was, to an unusual degree, an absence of that personal solicitation, political wire-pulling, and bargain and sale, that are so frequently conspicuous features in such assemblages. This fact alone will commend the action of the Convention to the better classes of the community, who have become lukewarm in the support of nominations obtained by such means.
>
> Gen. Hartranft, who was renominated by acclamation, has filled the position of Governor with ability, integrity, and an eye single to the best interests of the State, and by his unpartisan administration of public affairs, has made warm friends of those who, when first nominated, were among his bitterest opponents.
>
> Henry Rawle, of Erie, nominated on the second ballot for State Treasurer, is but little known in political circles, but his large business experience and unimpeachable private character will bring strength to the ticket, since in his selection fitness for the position, and not political mendicancy and manœuvring, were instrumental in bringing his name before the people.
>
> The platform adopted must commend itself to the hearty support of the Republican party throughout the State.

This is hearty, vigorous and decided.

The Crawford *Journal* also takes its place in the ranks with alacrity and decision. It says:

> The Republican State Convention performed its work well. It placed in nomination by a unanimous vote, Governor Hartranft for the Governorship, and Henry Rawle, Esq., of Erie, for the Treasurership. These nominations were eminently fit to be made, and the propriety of nominating Hartranft and Rawle has, as our readers know, been warmly urged by the *Journal*. The record of Governor Hartranft is too well known to need comment at this time, and while Mr. Rawle has never engaged prominently in politics, there is every reason to suppose, from his excellent reputation as a citizen and a business man, that the finances of the State will be administered by an honest and competent gentleman. The proceedings of the Convention were very harmonious, and cannot fail to be satisfactory to the party.

The Honesdale *Citizen* we have not yet seen, but we understand it has indorsed the nominations and platform cordially, and thus all of those who held aloof from us in 1872 are once more in earnest accord with their old political associates.

There was one other paper, the Scranton *Republican*, which fought HARTRANFT in the early part of the 1872 fight, but afterwards came in to his support. It was, however, so extensively quoted against us, then, by the "Liberal" organs, that we append, also, what it has now to say:

> The Republicans of Pennsylvania have nothing to complain of as regards their candidates, and can congratulate themselves upon the fact that they are not this year called upon to vote for any nominees merely for the sake of party attachment. Both candidates command an enthusiastic support on their own merits. The resolutions comprising the platform are few and not cumbersome, the most striking one being that of opposition to the third term idea. It will doubtless greatly disgust the Democratic press that the Convention adopted this resolution with such apparent unanimity. They were anxious above all things that the Convention should pass the question over in silence and thus give them the opportunity of making the third term humbug an issue in the coming campaign. The action of the Convention has disarmed the enemy in this respect, and deprived them of what they hoped would serve as an effective weapon.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The President's letter to Gen. HARRY WHITE upon the third term question is an evidence of the truth of the position taken by us in discussing this question heretofore, that he would have no difficulty in finding an opportunity to speak upon it whenever he wanted to. The third term advocates insisted that he could not, with any propriety, decline a nomination until it was tendered him, and that his self-respect, if nothing else, would keep him from volunteering such a declination. In our judgment, however, it was the will that was wanting, not the way, and the letter to Gen. WHITE shows that the way was speedily found when the will to use it came into operation.

The President did not need to inform us that the Constitution permits the election of a Chief Magistrate for a third term, if the people choose to use their privilege that way. We all know that. The question is not one of constitutional power, but one of higher import, which finds its solution in that keen sense of right and wrong—"the *unwritten* law of the Republic"—which exists outside of the Constitution, and has as much force in the forum of conscience as the *lex non scripta* in the courts which recognize the Common Law. It is not a question of *might*, but a question of *right*. We admit that the people *may* do so without violating the Constitution; but, granting their power so to act, *should* they do it? The Republicans of Pennsylvania think not; and they set forth their objection to it on principle, as a cardinal point in their political creed, without reference to any one who may be affected by it. The resolution adopted by them was not intended as a personal reflection upon the President, but was put forth as the declaration of a fundamental principle which has existed since the foundation of the general Government, and must continue to exist while the Government stands.

The essential part of the President's letter is the concluding paragraph in it, that he is not now, and will not be, under any circumstances that are likely to occur, a candidate for re-election. That is the frank declaration the Republicans have been looking for more than a year past, and for want of which they have suffered materially. The origin of the public fear of a third term is not now a subject for discussion. It is enough to know that the public mind was earnestly and sincerely affected by it, and, that fact established, the duty of removing it was plain. The fear may have been unreasonable and foolish, but it was still a fact, and even foolish fears have sometimes to be allayed. We are glad, therefore, that the President has at last spoken out; and we are glad, also, that his party has, by its plainness of speech, opened the way for him to do so. The party has put itself upon ground which cannot be mistaken, and we are rejoiced to find the President in hearty accord with it.

MR. TOWNE, of Philadelphia, who recently died in Paris, provided in his will for an immediate gift to the Pennsylvania University of $300,000 to meet its present necessities, with provisions for the future that will increase the permanent endowment of that institution to the amount of a million dollars. This is a munificent gift, and the spirit which prompted it is worthy of general imitation.

The wealthy men of this generation, in various parts of the country, have shown a high appreciation of institutions of learning, as a means of permanently benefiting their fellow men. Harvard, Yale, Brown, Vassar, Cornell, Amherst, Lafayette and Michigan Colleges have all been handsomely endowed, and made permanently useful, by the munificence and foresight of men who saw that we must first have worthy institutions of learning before the world can have the education it needs. Pennsylvania University, at Philadelphia, has also been permanently provided for in the same way, as well as many smaller institutions we cannot now find time to enumerate.

Why, then, is it that our own Western University is left to languish and to drag along a crippled existence for want of sufficient endowment? Is Pittsburgh, alone, of all the places of note in this nation, deficient in its appreciation of the benefits of the higher grades of learning? The Western University is, in all respects, as deserving of rich endowment as any other institution of its kind. It received the fostering care of the State in the earlier days of its existence, but it has not been regarded with the favor it deserved by men of the class of those who have so nobly endowed the colleges we have named. That it will, at an early day, draw to it the hearts of those who are able to befriend it, we both hope and believe: in the meantime we commend to all such the following, which we clip from the Philadelphia *Press*:

> "Private munificence is doing that for America which royal family tradition has done for Europe. Money is beginning to flow into this new channel. The common school education of the American people is bearing its natural fruit. Business men are commonly educated men, and perhaps the majority of our wealthy are college-bred. Driven from politics, and aspiring to a solid reputation which shall last beyond the grave, they are beginning to seek fame by attaching their names to some imperishable monument. What is so imperishable as a college or group of colleges, a university, a school of mines, or an institute of technology, a museum of natural history, or of comparative zoology; a workshop of knowledge, a factory of learning, of science, pure or applied, or of the fine or mechanic arts—one of those life-giving and ever-living and radiant centers of the noblest energies of human mind and will?
>
> "No wonder, then, that Hollis, Plummer, and Lawrence imprinted their names on separate foundations at Cambridge, in Massachusetts. No wonder that we have a Brown University, a Peabody Museum, a Sheffield School of Mines, a Cornell University, a Stevens Institute of Technology, a Pardee School of Mines, a Green School of Mines, and so on through a calendar of names that shall live longer, thus embarked in the sacred ships of science, which cannot sink, than more notorious names of perhaps greater men, which are trusted to the temporary rafts of professional, commercial, military or political repute.
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> "A thirst for fame, however, has not been the solitary motive with such men. Learning and science are become accepted powers of our age. Their superior nobility and essential worth are heartily acknowledged. Wise men know that the blessings of peace and prosperity are to be secured to the nation by the perfect growth and largest spread of knowledge. And the university represents all kinds and forms and applications of knowledge. It is the cradle of invention; it is the studio of discovery, the fountain of truth; both fortress and arsenal against the invasions of ignorance and superstition; preserving the past, illuminating the present, and preparing for the future."

THE farmers of Kansas have learned the same lesson with regard to the grasshopper that was taught them by the potato bug, viz.: that the only way to get rid of him is to kill him. The methods for slaughtering are various; but they are all more or less effective. The grasshopper, at this early stage of the season, is small and unable to fly, but is easily driven. A favorite plan of destruction is to crush them under a large roller drawn by horses; but this is only effectual where the earth is thoroughly hardened. Another plan is to dig a ditch, drive them into it, and bury them. In fields adjacent to the prairie, they are frequently driven out into the dead grass and a consuming fire kindled at their heels. A Kansas genius has invented a canvas trap, something like a fish-net, which he hauls over a field, and gathers them in like minnows. The plan most favored, however, is the "fencing" process, which consists in closing a tract occupied by young 'hoppers with boards placed edgewise and rising six or eight inches above the surface, thus securely imprisoning the fledgling ravagers and holding them there until they starve to death. The Leavenworth *Times* says:

> "We are glad to learn, from correspondence, and from our exchanges, that the various schemes of killing are likely to prevent any serious damages to crops in Missouri and Kansas, and to do considerable toward giving the grasshopper over to what the anti-slavery platforms used to call a "process of ultimate extinction." In some localities the gardens have been bestroyed and the grain fields partly devastated here and there, but there has not been, and is not likely to be any really calamitous ravage. The situation altogether different from that presented by the visitation of last autumn in Kansas and Nebraska. Then the farmers were practically helpless to arrest or divert the scourge; now they have the matter very much in their own hands. The insects can do but little harm until their wings develop; and while that growth is going on, a man of ordinary intelligence and industry can get away with ninety per cent. of them, and so discourage the remainder that they will skip the country at the earliest opportunity."

THE terrible loss of life by the burning of a church at Holyoke, Massachusetts, recalls attention to the lack, in nearly all the buildings in this country used for public assemblages, of sufficient means of exit. Scarcely one of them is provided with doorways and stairways capable of permitting the rapid dispersion of a congregation, while most of them have doorways with the doors opening inward, so that, if shut when a panic occurs, the sudden pressure against them of the people from within keeps them from being opened. One of the two street doorways of this Holyoke church is reported to have been closed, during the fire, thus restricting exit to but one, and probably much of the loss of life in this instant is due to the lamentably defective means of egress from the building.

It is high time that some action should be taken to prevent such catastrophes as this. There is as much need for protecting the lives of those who assemble in halls, theaters, churches or other public places as there are boards of health; and we cannot see why provision should be made against pestilence and disease, and nothing be done to save life from destruction by fires in public buildings. We can point to dozens of public places in this State where a sudden fire would be more disastrous than this late one at Holyoke; and yet the Legislature will never, probably, undertake the task of exacting greater security for the public from the owners of these places, until some terrific casualty renders the whole Commonwealth sick at heart. An ounce of prevention, in such a case, would be worth a ton of cure.

THE failure of the negotiations to unite the two great Presbyterian bodies, North and South, confirms the view we presented in discussing this question during the winter, that the existing Southern ecclesiastical organizations do not want, and do not intend to permit, any union with their kindred organizations at the North, for the reason that they are all looking forward to the time when the South will be erected into an independent government. They seek, therefore, to maintain a separate existence, that they may thereby be ready for the anticipated change, when it comes. They do not, of course, give this as their reason; but they trump up some other difficulty that will serve to keep the breach open until there will no longer be a necessity for such concealment. The Presidential election of 1876 is looked forward to, by them, as certain to result in the election of a Democratic President; and when such a President is once chosen, the Southern States can be sure of being able to go out of the Union without serious opposition from him. This is the contingency which opens itself up to the imaginations of Southern men, and leads them to maintain, under any pretext, their separate church organizations. The South has never given up its dream of a separate existence, and never will until it has made a second effort in that direction.

THE State Supreme Court on Monday affirmed the constitutionality of the coal tax, holding that the classification of coal mining and purchasing and milling companies is not beyond the powers of the Legislature, while, the tax being clearly uniform upon their business, measured by the extent, it is not only within the meaning of the Constitution, but is equal and just. In the case of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, who refused to pay their taxes on the adoption of the new Constitution, from January, 1874, until the passage of the coal tax law March 24, 1874, on the ground that no law existed during the interim making them liable to taxation, the Court also decided in favor of the Commonwealth.

WE HAVE heretofore directed attention to the fact that the influx of poor people from the East into California this season has been so great as to cause serious apprehension in that State. We now observe that the police of San Francisco have been increased with a view to providing against the outlawry of half-starved people. The streets are reported to be filled with beggars, and there is no work to be given them. California has few manufactures, and the methods of agriculture are such as to dispense largely with male help by the use of machinery. It is to be feared that these facts are not sufficiently understood in the Eastern and Middle States, and we refer to the matter once more in order that all who think of removing thither, or indeed to any part of the Pacific coast, may pause and consider.

The good people of Australia are getting alarmed at the number of French Communists who escape from New Caledonia to that country.

HON. HENRY RAWLE

Sketch of the Republican Nominee for State Treasurer.

Mr. Rawle is a native of Mifflin county, Pa., and was born in 1833. He was educated in Lancaster and West Chester, and in 1850, at the age of sixteen, was appointed by J. Edgar Thomson civil engineer on the Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He continued the practice of his profession of engineering on different railroads of the State until the completion of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, from Warren to Erie in 1859, and then relinquished the profession and embarked in the iron business, starting a blast furnace at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. His furnace was the second one in the Shenango Valley constructed for the smelting of ores from the Lake Superior region with raw coal. In 1861 Mr. Rawle married Miss Harriet G., daughter of the late General Charles M. Reed, of Erie, and removed to that city in 1862, since which time he has been engaged in the transportation of coal and Lake Superior ore between Erie and the Shenango Valley, by the Erie and Beaver Canal. In 1869 Mr. Rawle formed a company to build the first blast furnace in Erie, which has since been in continuous operation and furnished employment to a large force of laborers during the panic and subsequent hard times. In 1872 he organized the Erie Rolling Mill Company—the first enterprise of the kind in Erie—which has also kept a large force of workmen constantly employed, and contributed largely to the business prosperity of the city. During all this period Mr. Rawle's relations to his workmen have been cordial and liberal, and he has uniformly given them every consideration. Mr. Rawle was the projector of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, and was its President during its construction. This road developed the mineral resources of Eastern Mercer and Butler counties, and reaches a point near the great Butler oil district. Mr. Rawle was one of the first Water Commissioners of Erie, and subsequently has been elected Mayor of that city for two successive terms. His executive abilities in these responsible offices have commended him to the people of his city and of the Northwest, and they are a unit in his support. Mr. Rawle has all his life been a large employer of laboring men, and the relations which he has sustained to his workmen have been thoroughly disinterested and highly advantageous to his employees and mutually profitable.

There is no citizen of Northwestern Pennsylvania who has given employment to a larger number of laborers and mechanics in the important industries of that section of our great State. He has always taken high views of the relations of labor and capital, and has regarded their interests as indentical. For this reason he has treated his men liberally and fairly, and in such a manner as to endear them to him personally. Their regard for him is shown by the hearty and generous support they have always given him in his political campaigns.

Mr. Rawle, before the war, was a Douglas Democrat, but in 1860 joined the Republican standard, and has ever since voted the straight Republican ticket, and is regarded as one of the representative Republicans of the Northwest.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Grapes out of reach are sour.

How to stop smuggling. Cultivate the homespun virtues.

The young tobacco plants in Kentucky are reported to be puff-ectly splendid.

Flipper, the only colored cadet at West Point, stands forty-sixth in a class of seventy-seven.

"From New York to New Orleans in sixty-four hours" is the latest railroad achievement.

The immediate destruction of all horses afflicted with the glanders is contemplated in Connecticut.

The Kentucky and Missouri farmers are growing a great deal of hemp this year. It will all be needed.

In Missouri "crooked" whisky has been passing for vinegar. It has been seized, and the dealers are sour.

The Washington *Chronicle* notices that the third party movement is unusually quiet. So is the third-term spook.

The Canadian Government will, jointly with our own, stock the Detroit river with salmon, salmon-trout, and white fish.

The people of Cincinnati have become so music-struck that they propose changing the name of their city to Sing-Sing-ati.

A recent petition against conventual institutions, raised in England, bore 117,000 signatures and was three-quarters of a mile long.

The end of the school year is approaching, and all the young ladies of the graduating classes are thinking what they shall wear.

New York has sixty-nine hotels which the superintendent of surveys for the board of underwriters says are mere fire traps.

The town of Colorado, Kansas, having been devastated by the grasshoppers, wants a "charitable" lottery. The remedy is worse than the disease.

The value of a good name. Seven hundred thousand dollars was the price Boston paid for its mistaken confidence in the integrity of Abraham Jackson.

That Bessemer steamer which was to do away with the horrors of sea-sickness in crossing the English Channel, is, it is now fully admitted, a lamentable failure.

The mania for suicides is becoming so general in the Prussian army that a proposition has been made to investigate the cause, and devise means to remedy it.

The pleasure exodus from New York on Saturday was very large. Six European steamers sailed, and the passenger list footed up some fifteen hundred people.

An English preacher has found that all hersesy lies in Sussex puddings. They are eaten hot and heavy, and end in dyspepsia, which, of course, makes dyspeptic sermons.

A field of lava of 5,000 miles square has been discovered in Southern Utah, by the geologists of the Wheeler expedition; and one of 20,000 square miles in Arizona and New Mexico.

An extension of one year has been granted to pre-emptors who have been forced to leave their lands on account of the ravages of grasshoppers, or whose crops have been destroyed from the same cause.

An international industrial exhibition will be opened at Algiers on the 13th of November next. American manufacturers are invited to send machines and implements employed in agricultural and mining pursuits.

McClellan's plan for solid stone docks and piers has been rejected by the New York dock commission on account of their cost, and a stone bulkhead, along the entire water front, from which wooden piers will be projected, adopted instead.

A New York paper makes the startling announcement that "the National Philatelical Society has adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the Postoffice authorities in issuing postage stamps dissimilar in type, style, dimensions and color from the original impressions." That settles it.

PERSONAL.

Fletcher Harper, the only surviving brother of the great New York publishing firm, is having a very serious time with diphtheria.

Mr. Bryan Leigh Hunt, grandson of the the famous Leigh Hunt, committed suicide in London recently by blowing out his brains in the reading room of a library.

Yama Gama, a Japanese member of the class of 1875 at the Yale scientific school, has graduated, and has left for home to become an instructor in the Royal Imperial College of Japan.

The Cumberland (Md.) *News* states that an adopted son of a brother of Miller, the Millerite preacher, has, ever since the failure of the Millerite predictions been partly insane, and a few days ago was seized with a brain fever that soon after terminated in his death. The physicians state that the disease was directly traceable to the terrible mental excitement under which the unfortunate youth labored for many days.

The Rev. James Houston Eccleston, D. D., the newly elected Bishop of Iowa, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and is now thirty-eight years of age. He is the son of Hon. John H. Eccleston, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, who sat as Judge of the courts there for several years, and also represented the Diocese of Maryland in two General Conventions. He is also a nephew of Archbishop Eccleston, of the Roman Catholic Church, who occupied the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore for a number of years. Bishop Eccleston graduated at Princeton College in 1856, and then studied law for three years. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Baltimore for two years, when his attention was turned to the ministry. He will make the fourth contribution from Philadelphia to the Episcopate of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATIONS.

Hartranft and Rawle.

The Republican papers of the State, as well as those out of it, are responding most cordially to the action of the State Convention, as the following extracts will show:

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The selection of Henry Rawle, for State Treasurer, is one which we can most cordially commend and one which will command the full support of our own party and the respect of our opponents. Mr. Rawle is a gentleman well and favorably known for both his ability and integrity; is a business man of tried experience; is by the accident of personal wealth placed beyond even the suspicion of any pecuniary interest in his laudable ambition to fill so honorable a public place, and will add strength to a ticket which, composed as it is, cannot fail of overwhelming success.

Of the nomination of Governor Hartranft there has at no time been any question; but the hearty and genuine respect and admiration for the man as citizen, as soldier and as statesman, testified in the manner in which the compliment was bestowed, will redound to his credit far beyond the limits of the Commonwealth he has governed so wisely. In considering the one voiced acclamation with which he was yesterday again chosen to be the standard bearer of the party can there be found any more unanswerable demonstration of the utter falsity of the charges heaped upon him when three years ago he was made the target for personal abuse and malignant political vilification, however foul, in the hope of misleading the public into defeating him that thereby the national result would be endangered?

With such a ticket and upon such a platform as that adopted by the Lancaster Convention we do not see how the party can fail to carry the State in November. There is nothing uncertain about the men—as we have already said—and there is no faltering or equivocation in the declaration of principles. Upon all the issues which may fairly be included in questions of general agitation the Republican party of Pennsylvania places itself squarely upon the record. Upon the subject of the third term, which has been an element of discussion in the party throughout the entire nation, and a means of irritation which our opponents have not been slow to use, we are glad to say that this Convention expresses itself manfully and decidedly. Pennsylvania had already felt it to be her duty to condemn the consideration of such an idea; she now confirms that condemnation so decidedly that the injudicious friends of the President who have favored such a proposition to at least the negative extent of declining to express any objection, can read without difficulty the intelligent opinion of the party in this State, and can augur from that to what extent such a possibility could be pressed if its indorsement was sought from the people.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The proceedings of the Convention yesterday at Lancaster were characterized throughout by a quiet strength and dignity which augurs most auspiciously for the campaign whose threshold we have just crossed. There was an earnestness of purpose, an honest harmony, a fair hearing of all sides, a direct expression of policy which betoken unusual consciousness of strength and party force.

Altogether the day's work was well done, and not less in the manner of its doing than in the work itself.

Mr. Rawle's nomination is one that fitly supplements the excellent one with which it is linked. A gentleman of good family, of position and influence in his own section, of large business experience, of irreproachable private character, and not a politician—it would have been difficult to have found a candidate combining more and better qualifications for the place.

Let it be remembered now by those looking to the bettering or reforming of political life that the Republican party this year presents a rarely exceptional ticket in the way of the high reputation, the pure personal character of the candidates. Let it be remembered, too, that this ticket was nominated without bargains, the making of slates or political huckstering of any kind. It will be well to have this borne prominently in mind during the summer, and we commend it especially to the attention of those journals in New York and elsewhere who incessantly preach sermons on Pennsylvania politics and always blunder in fact as well as judgment.

These strong candidates stand on a strong platform, and one every plank in which will command the united support of the whole party. It is in fact rather a model paper in its way. Every issue has been squarely faced, and the positions taken on the leading questions are those that certainly must meet the judgment and feeling of good citizens, irrespective of party. Some of the resolutions might have been worded more compactly, and it would have shown more dignity and strength to have omitted altogether the cheap equalization-of-bounty cry. The politicians rate the soldier too near their own level if they think he is to be swayed by such talk as this. The men who fought for thirteen dollars a month when the politicians were dodging the draft are not blinded by any such transparent nonsense. Still, these are trifling blemishes, and as a whole the platform is sound, strong, and unexceptionable.

With such a platform and such candidates our solid columns advance to sure victory.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The defeat of the State ticket last fall admonished the Republican party that it must strengthen itself before the people in all ways possible. It did so strengthen itself yesterday by its nomination of John F. Hartranft, and by the solid platform it prepared for itself, every plank of which is staunch enough to hold the most exacting Republican, and wide enough to fight upon and win the battle of November.

The Convention did all that was necessary to be done, and more than was anticipated it would be brave enough to do in connection with the third-term business. The resolution upon that question is strong and direct enough to settle it forever. It can make little difference now whether the President speaks or remains silent, for Pennsylvania has spoken, and with such distinctness and emphasis as to carry assurance to the friends of third term aspirations have been indulged their indulgence was vain. Or if the Democracy had any hope to make further capital out of the President's silence upon the matter that hope was also vainly indulged, for a ship could as well go to sea without compass or rudder as for a Presidential aspirant to enter the contest with Pennsylvania against him. That this question has been determined, and so emphatically determined, by the Convention, is a cause for congratulation not only to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, but to those of the whole country.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The several planks in the platform cannot fail to win the approval of the people at large, so far as they relate to the National Government, and of Pennsylvania peculiarly. Standing on this platform, the Republican party is true to its best traditions and deserves success.

Governor Hartranft's renomination by acclamation is a just tribute to an Executive whose career has been distinguished by fidelity to his responsibilities in every sense. By his integrity, manliness and public spirit, by his modest, yet firm use of authority, he has won troops of friends from among those who in his first Gubernatorial campaign were bitter and energetic adversaries. Rarely has any party entered a contest with a leader so popular among his adherents, and so trusted as a man and official even by his political opponents.

There was, prior to the meeting of the Convention, a sharp struggle for the nomination to the State Treasurership. But when once the subject was reached it was quickly disposed of. On the second ballot Mayor Henry Rawle, of Erie, was nominated by a large majority over his chief competitor, Hon. Butler B. Strang, of Tioga. Mr. Rawle is a gentleman of high character, of good ability, of excellent social and business standing. He is possessed of great wealth, and has mixed but little in politics. He should make an excellent incumbent of a position which calls for such qualifications in the man who fills it.

With two such candidates, and resting upon a declaration of principles so unassailable, we should win a brilliant triumph in November, and reanimate for the great struggle of next year the whole Republican army of the nation.

[From the Philadelphia City Item.]

They did a good day's work yesterday at Lancaster, those Republicans.

Hartranft is very strong at all points. He has made a superior Governor.

And Henry Rawle is one of the best men in the State—"which nobody can deny."

The platform is sensible and patriotic, and it will please generally.

[From the Erie Dispatch.]

If ever the Chief Magistrate of a State deserved a renomination, it is John F. Hartranft. There is not a single act of his administration that will not bear the closest scrutiny: and the people of this Commonwealth, whom he has served so faithfully and well, will be unworthy of themselves if they fail to approve this service at the ballot-box.

Our thanks are due the Convention for the handsome manner in which the claims of this section of the State have been recognized, and especially have the Republicans of Erie county cause for gratitude. While we could have had no ground for complaint if another candidate for State Treasurer had been nominated, yet we have a warm, personal interest in Mr. Rawle, and, knowing him to be pure and blameless in every relation of life, we feel that the Convention has selected the best of all the excellent gentlemen named for the position. It will be found, too, that the Republicans of this county will not content themselves with expressing their appreciation of the action of the Convention in words alone. They will register their approval at the ballot-box in a way that cannot be mistaken.

Mr. Rawle goes into the canvass with no political debts to pay. Beyond the Mayoralty of this city, which he is now holding for the second term, and to which he was elected without an opposing vote, he has never before been a candidate for office. The party has reason to congratulate itself that its nominee for Treasurer has never, and is not to-day, associated with any faction. He is entirely free from entangling alliances, and will, for that reason, command the full Republican vote.

[From the Pottsville Journal.]

Of Governor Hartranft it is unnecessary for us to speak. The people of Pennsylvania all know who and what he is, and will express at the polls in November their appreciation of him. Three years of good and faithful administration have made for him a record which is more effective than all the eulogiums that could be written.

Henry Rawle, at present Mayor of Erie, is a man against whom no valid objection can be urged. Even his political opponents admit that his private character is blameless, and it is admitted by every one that he will make an honest, capable and efficient officer, while his great wealth raises him above all suspicion of misusing his office. He is new to the politics of the State. He comes directly from the people, knows what they want, and may be looked upon as the exponent of the reorganized and reconstructed Republican party, as Governor Hartranft is of the enduring and unassailable foundation principles which have made it so thoroughly the party of the people. With these two men at its head and with the platform on which they stand, the Republican party in Pennsylvania meets the utmost demands made upon it for pure and upright political action. With them for candidates, it matters not whether the cry is "Party first and men afterwards," "Principles, not men," or "Men, Principles and Party." They meet all demands. In them we have the best principles of the best party, represented by the best men. The people can ask no more.

[From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.]

The platform is plain, straightforward and manly, and must meet with the hearty indorsement of the people. The resolution on the third term question is sufficiently emphatic to satisfy all who are opposed to that doctrine, and will effectually put a quietus on it in Pennsylvania.

The renomination of General Hartranft was a handsome tribute to the patriotism, moral excellence and successful administrative abilities of one of the very best Governors Pennsylvania has ever had. His election by a triumphant majority is not doubted.

The contest for the State Treasurership developed considerable strength for Hon. B. B. Strang, and while his nomination would have been gratifying to his many friends in this section, they cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority, and will labor with all the energy they can command to aid in rolling up a heavy majority for the ticket.

[From the Greenville Advance.]

The present Governor has made fewer enemies than any public man we know of, his political opponents even joining in his praise, which fact must go far toward establishing his reputation for honesty and ability. Not only in his own State, but throughout the Union is Governor Hartranft held up as a model statesman. His election is therefore a foregone conclusion, as was his renomination, while it is also an event to be desired by all who have the cause of good government at heart.

Mr. Rawle is so well and favorably known to the people of this part of the State as not to require any elaborate notice at our hands. It is enough to say that he is an eminently successful business man, and we still must hold to the position that the qualities which are necessary to secure success in private life are also necessary to secure success in public life. Especially are correct habits of business necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of the office which Mr. Rawle will undoubtedly be called to fill. Personally, he is a gentlemanly, genial man, and what is more and better, he is not schooled in the tricks of the (political) trade; he will be a public officer fresh from the people, and therefore understanding the wants of the people. The party has started aright again by returning to the source of all power—the people, and its future course, therefore, cannot be other than a march of victory.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

Our present Executive has won golden opinions from all sides by his firm, independent and enlightened administration, and there was no dissenting voice to his renomination, while his re-election is so morally sure by such immense odds that there seems no strife or contention as to who the Democracy will put in the field, but a general wish among the leaders to be excused all around. Mr. Rawle, the candidate for State Treasurer, is not a politician by trade, but a thorough Republican and an active and energetic business man, identified with the development of the resources of the State. He is the present Mayor of Erie, holding a second term, is in the prime of life, and will run splendidly.

[From the Reading Dispatch.]

The Republican State Convention, has discharged the high duty devolved upon it by nominating an unexceptionable ticket, that will command the united and hearty support of the party and every true friend of good government in the State. General John F. Hartranft was renominated for Governor by acclamation, a just tribute to an honest, popular and faithful officer.

Hon. Henry Rawle, of Erie, was nominated for State Treasurer by a decisive and complimentary vote on the second ballot, showing that he was the choice of the people and that the majority of delegates but gave expression of the popular wish in this respect.

The platform is one that must commend itself to all right thinking men for the boldness of its utterances, its denunciation of the wrong, and adherence to principle. It strikes the keynote of the campaign, which is an uncompromising hostility to corruption and extravagance in high places, and the exaction of the strictest integrity in official circles.

We can therefore confidently urge our friends to do all in their power for the election of the ticket just placed in nomination by the Lancaster Convention.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The candidates and the declaration of principles given us by the Lancaster Convention are all we can ask, and nothing now remains but to give the ticket a vigorous and hearty support. Hartranft all men know. He has served the people of Pennsylvania in the public places to which he has been called with fidelity, honesty and ability. He has served his country in the hour of her sharpest need, and has served her well. A grateful and admiring people have given him great places heretofore, and they have found him as wise and reliable in civil affairs as he proved himself brave and loyal in war. He is, without doubt, the strongest man in the State, and his triumphant election is but a question of time. Associated with him on the ticket we have a man new to the State at large, but of great local popularity, of spotless integrity, and of excellent character. The Convention in nominating this gentleman has done well. The Northern part of the State has long demanded recognition, and the nomination of Rawle, while gratifying that proper aspiration, has given the voters of the entire State a candidate whom it is a pleasure to support. With such a ticket, and with such a clear and manly declaration of principles commending them to popular favor, the party enters upon the campaign with the brightest prospects, with high hope, and determined to win.

[From the Lancaster Examiner.]

With such standard bearers, and with such a platform given to the Republicans of this great State, yesterday, success is sure. Never did a campaign open more auspiciously, never were the people of this State called upon to rally around a better standard. The tocsin has sounded; it now remains for the friends of truth and right to show their appreciation of the doings of the Lancaster Convention, by rolling up such an immense majority for John F. Hartranft for Governor and Henry Rawle for State Treasurer, as to completely demoralize the Democratic party, that when the time comes for the election of a President of the United States, there will be such a Republican triumph as was never witnessed in the country.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met at Lancaster yesterday, and as far as can be judged from the telegraphic report, did an excellent day's work. Governor Hartranft was renominated by acclamation. Henry Rawle, at present Mayor of the city of Erie, was nominated for State Treasurer. He is a gentleman of large and unblemished reputation. The Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives since 1860, was Chairman of the Committee on Platform, and the resolutions reported are admirable in tone and spirit, and will be indorsed by the Republicans of the whole Union. The "third term" question was dealt with boldly and squarely, and if the President ever cherished any such aspiration (which we do not believe), this emphatic protest from Pennsylvania will convince him of its utter hopelessness.

[From the Washington National Republican.]

The Pennsylvania Republicans have pointedly spoken against the third-term project. They have accompanied this protest with a most convincing argument to show why exactly such a man as President Grant is should be selected to succeed him. They neglected, however, to declare that the agitation of this question originated with his political enemies and the enemies of the Republican party. He will probably congratulate himself that its discussion has given his party friends in one of the foremost States of the Union an opportunity, by means of a plank in their platform, to defend him against the malicious charges of the Opposition.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

If the old adage, "As Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union," is to remain in force, the action of the Convention of the Keystone State on yesterday, and the situation in which it has left political affairs, gives the most cheering promise for the success of the party in the great national contest of 1876. The course of the political managers in that State has been one of the ablest and wisest that the history of the party has shown. They had to assist them the admirable record of an able man. From the day that Hartranft was first nominated for the Governorship, he has grown steadily stronger in the regard of the people, and of the ablest leaders of the party. His enlightened views, honest and efficient administration, his determined yet careful management of the great labor conflict that our country has seen, have all contributed to increase his popularity, and to eradicate the opposition which his name at first invoked.

The platform has been nicely drawn, the recognition of the brilliant administration of President Grant is wise and forcible, and the purpose of reform set forth has the true ring. The recent election for Treasurer greatly strengthens the ticket. The leading candidates, Strang, of Tioga, and Rawle, of Erie, were both men of the first class, and the choice of the latter can not but be acceptable to all. Ticket and platform go before the country without a single drawback, sure of the united support of the party, and the sympathy of the people.

The spectacle is one that cannot be held up too closely to the view of Ohio. If our course is as wise here as there—if we have no millstone about the neck of the Republican party, our promise of success is fully as bright. Unfortunately for us there is an element here struggling with all its power, and by all questionable means, to fasten a millstone securely on.

[From the New York Times.]

We have no doubt that the declaration of the Convention will entirely satisfy the party, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the country. It is unquestionably a response to the unequivocal sentiment of the great body of the Republican party. It has been very hard for the mass of the party to believe that the President entertains any desire for another term. A great many do not yet think that he does, and regard the whole discussion of the matter as an invention of the enemy. But while the party is divided on the point of the President's aspirations, it is in no wise divided as to whether such aspirations, if they are entertained, ought to be gratified. Perhaps the President has himself to thank if he is unjustly accused of harboring an ambition which the country condemns. It is certain that the accusation has been made often enough and received enough public consideration to entitle it to some attention at his hands, both for the sake of his own reputation and of the welfare of the party. It is inconceivable that some appropriate occasion might not have been found for stating the truth on this point. But the President has deemed it the wisest course, on the whole, to decline to declare his intentions, and the Republican party conventions find it necessary to declare theirs. This is what the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania has done. It has made it impossible for any voter who, on other grounds, is prepared to support the Republican ticket, to refuse to do so on the ground that such support would promote the chances of introducing the bad precedent of a President's presenting himself for a third election. The Convention could not have done less, and could not have done what it has done more respectfully but explicitly.

The Convention had a noble work to do and did it well. Its nominations are excellent, and its declarations of principles just and right. The battle is already half won. Fall in-line and make it complete!—*Blair County Radical.*

The Pennsylvania Republicans, through their State Convention, have set an example which we in Ohio would do well to follow next Wednesday. The course of the political managers in that State has been one of the ablest and wisest that the history of the party has shown.—*Steubenville Herald.*

The renomination of Governor Hartranft was expected by every one, and will give universal satisfaction to Republicans throughout the State. The nomination of Mr. Rawle as State Treasurer will be immensely popular in this section of the State, and by the State at large his nomination is possibly the most popular that could have been made.—*Sharon Herald.*

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have only to go into the battle with a will and their victory is assured. It is not reasonable to suppose that they will attain the splendid majority which they gave to Grant in 1872. But unless all present signs fail, Governor Hartranft will be re-elected by a majority not far short of the figures he touched two years ago.—*Toledo Blade.*

The work of the Republican State Convention, held yesterday at Lancaster, was so well done, commended itself so much to the Republicans, and indeed to all the untrammelled voters of the State, so fully reflects the wishes of the people of this Commonwealth, that it would be a work of supererogation for us to indulge in laudatory words. Its work speaks for itself and will reap its own merited reward.—*Easton Free Press.*

The enthusiastic indorsement of Governor Hartranft, in a renomination without opposition, and without a dissenting voice, is a fitting compliment to his character and administration.

Henry Rawle, the nominee for State Treasurer, is well known to the people of Mercer county. He is a man of the highest character, able and honest; one who enjoys the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, and who will command the respect and support of the people, if they once get to see and know him.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

The work of the Republican State Convention is completed, and we have a ticket and a platform with which the Republicans can fight a successful campaign. We have no occasion to review the record of our candidate for Governor. Ignorant, indeed, must be the Pennsylvanian who does not know him for a gallant soldier who won distinction and promotion through his own unflinching bravery, and as the fearless statesman who has advanced step by step in civil life against the prejudices created by the slanders of his enemies, until to-day he is spoken of everywhere, in both parties, as the best Governor Pennsylvania ever had.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

Governor John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously renominated by the Republican Convention at Lancaster yesterday. The men of the Keystone State could open the Centennial campaign in no better way than by placing before the people an official whose record is that of eminent ability and integrity. His renomination is a just acknowledgment of his worth. He has administered the affairs of the State in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with firmness, purity and fidelity, and will be triumphantly re-elected. The platform is a sound one, and the march to victory is assured.—*Washington City Chronicle.*

OF the $500,000,000 of six per cent. bonds convertible into bonds bearing five per cent. interest, all except $87,000,000 have been "placed." It is expected that the entire exchange will be effected prior to the meeting of the Forty-fourth Congress. Thus will be saved $5,000,000 a year in interest money, which is certainly quite an item, even in a national budget.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

New Styles in Suits and Costumes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, May 31, 1875.

It is not summer in these latitudes yet, but there is promise of it on the earth, in the air and sky; and so I started out the other day to see what new things had come to greet it, and report accordingly, for one does not learn much in regard to fashion, from the street or the shop windows. Women, walking, are as like as two peas, equally tied back in a bunch at the back, equally undistinguishable and equally—and one would say—horribly uncomfortable.

There is a total change from the fashions of last summer, but few are adjusted to them, hence a dire confusion. Moreover, by the time they begin to see their way through, and congratulate themselves that they have something to wear "like other people," presto, change, and all is chaos again.

The result of this system is seen in the "bargains" which are now offered at the great furnishing and dry good stores. Polonaises in rich raw silk and in silk and velvet are offered for twelve and fifteen dollars without obtaining a purchaser, which last year sold for sixty and seventy dollars. The waste of material and workmanship is simply dreadful, for they are beautifully made and of the richest fabrics. But this is part of the price we pay for novelties, and it explains why dry goods dealers require a heavy per centage on made-up garments.

Whatever there is that is desirable seems this season to be in material. There is no variety and nothing practical in design. Why do not fashion makers turn their attention to forms, and invent styles for the different purposes for which dress is needed? Just now we have the tablier straight or rounded, and jacket or basque, and that is all. It is that or nothing.

Linen is made up into suits, consisting of skirt, apron, jacket, the latter loose and jockeyish, the former heavily trimmed with pleatings, and the apron requiring a sash, which is incongruous, always ill-assorted, does not fit in anywhere, and is a nuisance generally. Polonaises have gone out. There is nothing in linen between the skirt, apron, overskirt and jacket, and the "Ulster," which can only be worn as a duster, but which may be recommended to ladies in the country who ride to the station, and want a loose, cool garment to protect them from the dust of country roads.

There are embroidered linen and cambric suits unmade, but who would dare make them into skirt and polonaise, when not a polonaise is to be seen? What has become of them? Why, they have been cut over, the top has been cut off below the waist line to form a basque and the skirt part turned hind side before, and rounded off into an apron, or else gathered up and "draped" at the back.

Talk about extravagance! There are no women in the world who contrive to dress fashionably upon so little money as Americans, but they are lavish of their own time and strength to accomplish it. The effect of a new fashion is something magical, the transformation is effected in one night. But then they sit up all night to do it. We have morning dresses in which there is very little change year after year, and bathing dresses, which are the same and have been for a quarter of a century, but we have no walking or street dresses (the most necessary of all) since we have got rid of the polonaise suit, the most sensible street costume ever invented.

Perhaps to the masses of women it does not matter so much as yet. The majority of those to whom variety in dress is necessary have time to dress for the street as if they were going to a party. But there are women who have not, busy women, business women, and of these fashion, this year, takes no account. She makes them feel their utter unfitness to live.

ECRU LACE COSTUMES.

The only summer costumes proper, that is simple overdresses, which are displayed now that it is too late for cashmere, are in lace, black, white (striped with silk or ribbon), but principally *ecru* (dead buff). These costumes consist invariably of tablier and sleeveless jacket fastened down the front and back with silk bows, and worn over a silk dress to match. Black, brown or blue, with *ecru* are the favorite combinations, and the parasol of the same shade of silk is covered with *ecru* lace to match. It is in these silk and lace costumes *complet* that ladies go to ride in the park in these lovely latter May and early June days; the chip or Panama hats, with cream colored scarfs damasked in coral patterns, and with trails of flowers, with back ground of tinted foliage. But they are not suited to work or negligee country wear. They require protection in detail, and a means of locomotion very different from the democratic omnibus and street car. This *ecru* lace is really a very beautiful material, and it is a pity it is not better adapted to purposes of ordinary wear. Young girls may utilize it by putting it over blue, and in the lightest shades over pink *batiste*. Excepting for simple suits and morning indoor wear, it is not admissable for married ladies, whose toilettes are required to be richer and more expensive. It is very pretty also over black, particularly black grenadine, but it is supplementary to the costume which is complete without it. Of course, *ecru* lace is not used for skirts, but it often forms part of the trimming alternately with silk pleatings or flounces, or forming supplementary flounces and trimmings for the corsage.

In addition to the *ecru* there is the white and unbleached. White embroidery, which makes beautiful toilettes in conjunction with pale tinted silk, white or brown foulard, or fine white or *ecru* lawn. One of the most stylish designs in which these combinations are displayed is a Princess overdress, shaped over the hips with a broad insertion of the solid fabric, which is covered with the open embroidery. The tops of the sleeves are finished in the same way above. Skirts are very fully trimmed with fine knife pleatings of the plain fabric, and flowers of the embroidery put on without much fulness. It must be understood, however, that although dresses have very much the same general appearance, yet hardly any two are made exactly alike. The "combinations" are as varied as the tastes of individuals and the ingenuity of modistes can make them, and while some are examples of artistic skill, others are sad specimens of ambitious failures.

BLACK FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Black has become such a necessity for street wear, that black linen is resorted to and made up into very striking costumes by the application of fine machine embroidery. Only two kinds of embroidery are fashionably used, *ecru* and white, and these are employed for the edges of flounces and ruffling reserved for the trimming of sleeves and basques, precisely the same as the navy blue linens of last year and also the present season.

En passant, it may be remarked that neither black or navy blues should ever be washed at home unless by an exceptionally good laundress; they should be taken to a French laundry, and if of good quality will then be turned out equal to new. The reckless and lazy soap and soda process known as washing by nine-tenths of the Bridgets will ruin any fabric in time, and no color can stand it. Navy blue linens have lost caste here on that account, and few ladies dare to buy them, knowing that it would be destructive to submit them to the ordeal of the wash tub.

To safely wash them, no soap should be used, but a couple of potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having been washed and peeled) into which previously a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens (black or blue) in this, and rinse them in cold blue water, they will need no starch and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side.

An infusion of hay will keep the natural color in buff linens, and bran in brown linens and prints. It also serves like the potato for starch.

Black grenadines are more and better worn than ever, but they are more expensive than ever before. The later summer importations are not only checked, but are striped upon the check, with black velvet, increasing the cost to four dollars and fifty cents per yard, which, added to making, silk lining and lace trimming, puts them among the most costly of toilettes.

Simple black silk trimmed with a color constitutes the most popular of morning wrappers and toilettes for morning wear at hotels and stylish boarding houses. Most of them are cut in the Princess shapes, with Watteau back, a scarf trimming at the back of colored silk, and chatelain pocket. The skirt is often flounced except the back breadth, which is left plain, and some are ornamented very elaborately with colored pipings.

Fine jet is still used upon rich silks and grenadines, and seems to have made a permanent place for itself upon costly, all black toilettes. Certainly there is no method of finishing so distinguished and effective, when a fine quality is judiciously employed.

SIMPLE SUITS AND COSTUMES.

Unsophisticated people are eternally asking questions nowadays in regard to simple, "practical" styles and fashions. Of course there are still persons who wear plain clothing, but they are not "fashionable." Fashion is daily becoming more elaborate, more liable to sudden changes, and the only way to dress simply is to ignore fashion, adhere to certain standard fabrics, and as nearly as possible to permanent ideas and models.

Simple costumes for the present season, however, may be attained by ladies who are living or spending the summer in the country, without sacrificing taste, and will present a quaint, and to some, picturesque diversity of style exceedingly attractive. Muslins, linens, lawns; plain grey, buff, or white batistes; Victoria lawns, Madras cottons and the like are in preparation for the summer outfits of many ladies, made in the following style: Demi-trained skirt, trimmed with two or three knife-pleatings, graduated from three to five, or five to seven inches, straight or apron overskirt edged with knife pleatings, shirred waist and sleeves, and peasant fichu of black lace knotted in front, bow of ribbon at the throat, ribbon sash, black or colored as preferred.

The great point of all dresses just now is to attach strings and sashes so as to tie the skirt and overskirt tightly back. If this is done they will be "in fashion," while without it, royal robes would look antiquated.

No bustles are worn, at least not by ladies, but skirts of stiff muslin are flounced at the back so as to produce a graceful tournure, or a foundation is made of stiff muslin, upon which flounces are mounted, which is buttoned on to the underskirts, one or more longer white skirts being placed over it.

THE RAGE FOR PEARL.

A sudden taste seems to have been developed for the lovely irridescent pearl. A few years ago it was only occasionally used for the sticks of costly fans, but now it appears as the top part of the handles of nine-tenths of the ladies' sun umbrellas, as buttons, large and small, beautiful enough for jewels, as fan sticks, much more frequently than formerly, and as ornaments in the shape of pins, buckles, pendants, daggers, arrows, shells and the like for dresses and bonnets.

Pearl is so lovely in itself that it seems unnecessary to try to increase its attractiveness by gilding it, yet that is what has been done in some instances. New fans, for example, have sticks in which the pearl is punched out and a filagree gilt work put in. This seems little short of barbarism.

SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS.

A new and pretty hat for young girls is a very fine and flexible shade hat, a Panama, called the "Mai" hat. It is variously trimmed with purple, blue or white damask gauze, a wreath of white thorn, May blossoms or hedge roses. The "Ceres" has a brim turned up all round; it is trimmed with cream colored damask, wheat and poppies. Poppies with cream and brown tinted foliage face the brim, which is lined.

Bonnets of black damask gauze are beginning to appear, trimmed with violets and Valenciennes lace. There are many coarse straw bonnets also for summer, trimmed with wide, soft black and a wreath of oats or gilly flowers.

Parasols for carriage wear are beautiful, but somewhat expensive. Many are made in silk to match the costume, and covered with *ecru* lace. Others are of black silk, bordered with black thread lace, which is lined with white Valenciennes. These last have ebony handles with inlaid pearl tops.

MADRAS COTTONS.

I have mentioned the cottons as something new here, and peculiar to the season, though they have long been fashionable abroad. Later importations show designs much prettier than any which appeared in the early spring, and so choice and extensive that no two pieces are alike. The colors are China blue or forget-me-not blue, and what is called "saucer" pink, with lines of black and white alternately, with narrow stripes and bars. They are about the same texture as cambric. The colors are woven in, like gingham, instead of being printed on, and they are therefore perfectly fast and suited to the roughest country wear. Many ladies call them "gingham," but this they are not. Ginghams have a character of their own, and in these new and more delicate colorings are both attractive and serviceable.

NEW LINEN CUFFS AND COLLARS.

The variety in lingerie is endless, but for ordinary wear nothing can disturb the present popularity of the neat little standing collars with small corners turned down and yoke attachments which fit the neck precisely and preserve the lining of the dress, as well as act as a stay to the collar.

There are turn down collars also arranged in the same way, but they are not in general demand. A most useful appendage to some of the collars for morning wear is a small habit shirt, and with these are usually sold linen cuffs, to which long, plain sleeves are attached, excellent for traveling or walking in summer, and particularly useful for wear with unlined batiste. Quite new sets of white linen have a small spray worked in the corners of cuffs, collar and upon the ends of the little cambric cravat which accompanies them. The needlework is executed in red, black or blue, is fine and very effective.

These colored fancies are never long-lived, however, because they are copied in such common materials after a time that they lose all beauty and distinction. The "dark blue" lined, for example, is vanishing utterly, and the misery is like the "Dolly Vardens," when such things lose caste, it is utterly impossible to wear them, they are unpresentable.

THE PEASANT FICHU.

The round or shawl-shaped fichu, the ends knotted in front, is one of the successes of the season. It is especially fashionable in costumes which are a mixture of faillie and camel's hair or sicilienne, the fichu being always made of the material. As the warm weather advances, however, they will be made in muslin, lace, gauze and grenadine.

FANS FOR PROMENADE AND EVENING WEAR.

Fans are now carried so constantly in the daytime that special styles are provided for day wear. These are made small and in dark colors, in silk, in ebony, in leather, in shell and various less expensive materials. They open and close with a spring, and are made in various forms; the "pistol" form, the "dagger" form and the like, which, stuck in the belt, present a very formidable appearance. Lighter and more fanciful are the straw fans which are round, open and close in the same manner and are ornamented with pretty straw devices. They are known especially as "pic nic" and croquet fans.

The more elegant fans for ceremonious use and wear, grow more and more luxurious. They are larger than the day fans, many of them exquisitely painted in Watteau figures, have rich pearl sticks, and are mounted with a deep border of feathers.

Feathers have been introduced largely into the manufacture of fans this season, many being wholly composed of feathers, and others being mounted with them so as to form a deep border. Black and gray ostrich are the most desirable; next to these the peacock feathers and the brilliant plumes of tropical birds. But there are fans for three dollars, stiff and straight, though "all feathers," which show that the common barn-yard fowls have been pressed into service.

JENNIE JUNE.

Our Wheat Trade.

The accumulation of the extraordinary stock of five millions of bushels of wheat in Chicago is, we believe, an unexampled phenomenon in the history of the grain trade of this country. Now, that a "break" has at length been reached in the prices at which wheat has been held in the interior, there ought to be a brisk revival in the shipments from this and other ports, and prices ought to reach what may be called their normal equilibrium. The grasshopper "scare," which has been carefully nursed for speculative purposes, has lost any further power to influence the market, and the largely increased area of land under wheat in Northeastern Nebraska, in Kansas, and elsewhere, joined to the most favorable reports of the appearance of the crop in these districts, has convinced the majority of producers of the folly of holding any longer for a rise.

The possibilities of our wheat exports during the next three months can be most correctly gauged by a reference to the English demand, and to the extent to which it has already been supplied. For the harvest year beginning September 1, 1874, and ending August 31, 1875, it was estimated by the best English judges that the demand would be 22,700,000 quarters. The yield of the last wheat harvest of the United Kingdom has been, with the nearest attainable approach to accuracy, set down at 13,700,000 quarters. The importation required for the twelve months ending August 31 is therefore nine millions of quarters, or seventy-two millions of bushels. During the eight months between September 1, 1874, and April 30, 1875, the United Kingdom had already received nearly forty-six millions of bushels of foreign wheat, leaving twenty-six millions of bushels to be supplied during the four months between May 1 and August 31. Of the forty-six millions above noted, twenty-five and one-half millions of bushels were received during the closing four months of last year, and twenty and one-half millions during the first four months of this year.

The question which immediately interests the wheat growers of the United States is what proportion of the British demand is likely to be drawn from this country. Of the twenty and one-half millions of bushels of wheat imported during the past four months of 1875, nearly twelve and one-half millions were drawn from the United States. Of the twenty-five and a half millions imported during the last four months of 1874, a somewhat larger proportion was contributed by this country. But taking the ratio maintained between January and the end of April, our proportion of the estimated British wheat imports up to the end of August ought to be about sixteen millions of bushels. The present stock of wheat in the country "in sight," as it is called, that is, practically on the market, is not less than ten millions of bushels. In the face of a more extensive demand last year, stocks were about two millions of bushels less.

Trustworthy estimates about the amount of land under wheat this year in the United Kingdom are not yet forthcoming. As the acreage of 1874 was 3,833,000, or pretty near the maximum area of available wheat-land in that country, the British harvest of this year cannot be perceptibly affected by the increased quantity planted. The average yield per acre of British wheat was, last year, thirty-one bushels, or one and a half bushel above the "standard average." As the average yield of the last nine years has been one and a half bushel below the standard average, it may fairly be expected that the total yield of 1875 will fall short of that for 1874. The increased consumption consequent upon low prices must also enter into the question of future demand. Add to these considerations the fact that all our rivals in the British wheat trade, are, with the exception of Russia, practically out of the race. Even Russia, which used to send to England twice as much wheat as we did, has, even under the stimulus of a superabundant harvest, sent during the last eight months but little over a third of the amount of our imports. While, therefore, the prospects of our export wheat trade cannot be called brilliant, they are certainly reassuring. Only, producers must make up their minds to a pretty long period of almost stationary prices, while they may reasonably expect to find some compensation in the increased purchasing power of their money.—*New York Times.*

A certificate incorporating the Huron and Fostoria Railroad from Point's station to Fostoria, Ohio, with $150,000 capital, was filed yesterday. The name of Miss Grace Trowbridge, of Newark, heads the list of incorporators.

"GENTLEMEN," says the Postmaster General to the railroad gladiators, Scott and Garrett, "I wish you would compromise this matter of carrying the mails between Washington and New York, and not persist in compelling me to decide between you." "No compromise," is Col. Scott's laconic answer. "But I can't go to the trouble and expense of changing the mail in Philadelphia from the Baltimore and Ohio to your line running to New York," says Postmaster General Jewell. "O, that is no matter of mine," is Col. Scott's reply; "I stand ready to carry your mails through to New York as often as you want them carried and at your own price. If you choose to employ a one-horse railroad that can carry them only a portion of the way I have nothing to say." And so Governor Jewell is in a "strait betwixt two." It looks, however, as if Col. Scott was master of the situation.—*Washington Star.*

An attempt is being made in Ironton, O., to form a company for the manufacture of the Tyler brand of planters' hoe. The company, if formed, will be called "The Iron Edge Tool Company." The necessary capital—$40,000—has been more than half pledged.

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